Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,941 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

NANKING FORCE ACTIVE IN FIGHT TO CRUSH REDS

Successful Punitive Campaign Staged Against New Fourth Army Remnants

CHINESE MASSES ASSIST

Communist Bases in Hwangpei Region Smashed With Aid Of Nippon Air Force

Domei

HANKOW, August 10.—Troops of the National Government of China are now successfully carrying out their punitive campaign against Communist remnants belonging to the New Fourth Army at various points in Hupeh Province mainly around the Hwangpei region, field dispatches revealed.

The Chinese masses in Hupeh Province are also positively extending their assistance to the National Government troops in the operations against Communist troops, it was reported.

Nanking troops in mid-July attacked Communist bases at Kungchiafu located 33 kilometers southeast of Hwangpei and at Changtien situated 39 kilometers east of Hwangpei in Hupeh Province, and destroyed both Communist bases, field dispatches disclosed.

Japanese Planes Help

The National Government troops on July 1 assisted by Japanese planes also annihilated two battalions under commander Li Shih-hien at Changyouhu located east of Hwangpei, it was revealed.

Nanking forces on July 20 in the vicinity of Maochiachi situated southeast of Hwangpei fiercely attacked about 2,000 enemy troops and inflicted heavy losses on them.

In the fighting around the Hwangpei area, it was estimated that the casualties suffered by the enemy forces totaled 1.700. Besides, large quantities of war supplies and clothing as well as provision and fodder were seized by the National Government troops.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that the Chungking troops in the Ninth and Sixth War Zones have utterly lost their fighting spirit and do not obey the command from the Chungking military authorities. Thus, the enemy's fighting power in the Wuhan area has been greatly reduced, the dispatches revealed.

Wuhan Foe Smashed

Domei

HANKOW, August 9.—Details of the mopping-up operations carried out in the Wuhan area last week by the Imperial Forces were announced as follows:

A certain unit on July 31 made a raid on 60 troops of the New 4th Army of the enemy in the north of Sienning on the Canton-Hankow Railway in Hupeh Province, and succeeded in wiping them out.

A unit stationed in the Hwangmei districts, Hupeh Province, at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of August 2 made a sudden attack on 200 troops of the New 4th Army of the enemy at Chinchungtien about eight kilometers west of Hwangmei. Leaving more than 100 dead bodies behind them, the enemy forces hastily retreated.

Southwest of Suihsien, Hupeh Province, a Japanese Unit on August 5 annihilated an enemy guerrilla force.

The Japanese Unit stationed in the Linhsieng district, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hunan Province, on August 8 made a raid on the enemy's guerrilla units entrenched at Yengtzehai, 12 kilometers northeast of Linhsiang. In this battle, the enemy left behind 23 bodies, while seven rifles and a large number of other weapons fell into Japanese hands.

P.I. TRAINS MORE POLICE

493 Admitted to Training Camp With Ceremony

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—A new group of 493 trainees were admitted into the Third Police Officers Training camp today, with appropriate ceremony.

The 10th induction rite of the camp was conducted in the camp auditorium in the presence of a representative of the Military Administration, Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, Jose Laurel, Commissioner of Interior and other dignitaries.

His Imperial Majesty Presents Decorations To 5 Thai Visitors

In recognition of their services rendered toward strengthening Japanese-Thai relations, His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday graciously presented decorations to five members of Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan's suite now visiting Japan. The decorations and their recipients follow: Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Saga Nilakamhaeng, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of Thai Foreign Ministry; Wong Phinit-Akson, Director of the Commerce Bureau of the same Ministry. Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: M. C. Phisit Disaphong Disakun, Assistant Director of the Japanese-Thai Liaison Office; Kuat Sucharitkun, Political Secretary to the Thai Foreign Minister; M.I. Picthip Malkun, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

BURMESE DIPLOMAT VISITS SHONAN CITY

U. Ba Lwin, Newly Appointed Ambassador to Thailand, Pays Tribute to Japan

Domei

SHONAN, August 10.—U. Ba Lwin, who was named first Burmese Ambassador to Thailand on his way home from Japan which he visited as head of Burmese mission, has stopped at Shonan before he proceeds directly to his new post.

He received his Thai post while he was wondering at the greatness of Japan as leader of East Asia which he saw for himself and while he had yet to recover from the effects of the tremendous joy with which he had learned of the independence of his country.

Mr. Lwin had the following to say when he was interviewed at his quarters here:

"I have been to Japan as head of a Burmese mission and was tremendously impressed with the greatness of Japan, leader of East Asia. I felt I owed it to the people of my country to acquaint them fully with the greatness of Japan, the leader of us and other Asiatic races. On the way home from Japan, with myself preoccupied with what I had seen in Japan, I learned of the independence of my country for the first time. Our efforts to make ourselves an independent people, extending over nearly 100 years, have now borne fruit. We are going to bear our glorious responsibilities as a unit of Greater East Asia. I am sure that Prime Minister Ba Maw had in mind what I have stated when he brought his country into the war against America and Britain, the common enemies of the East Asiatic races.

"I have been named first Burmese Ambassador to Thailand. I am resolved to exert my utmost efforts for Greater East Asia."

GERMAN NAVAL CHIEF IS CITED BY DOENITZ

German Black Sea Fleet Render Illustrious Service in Operation Against Soviet

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy, granted a special citation today to the Commander-in-Chief of the German Naval Forces in the Black Sea in commendation of the dazzling achievements of the men and officers of the German Black Sea Fleet.

Since the outbreak of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union, the Reich naval forces sank 77 enemy vessels in the Black Sea, constantly working in close collaboration with the German land and air units in this vicinity.

In their vigorous warfare against the Soviet supply routes in the Black Sea, the German war vessels sank 65 tankers, transports and supply ships, aggregating 92,000 tons.

The 12 Soviet warships that were sunk included the flagship of the Soviet Black Sea Destroyer Fleet, Moscow (2,900 tons), four torpedo boats, one gunboat, one convoy, three patrol boats and two converted patrol boats.

U.S. UNEASINESS OVER CHUNGKING SAID MOUNTING

Regime Believed to Be in Its Worst State Since Resisting Japan

FOOD SITUATION ACUTE

Nippon's New Policy Toward China Is Cause for Much Worry in America

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The Chungking regime today is in the worst state it ever has been in the six years of its resistance against Japan, reports reaching here from the Chungking via the United States reveal.

Foreigners who recently traveled through the Chungking controlled parts of China declare as follows: Prices in the Chinese interior are 60 and 70 times what they were before the war. Most of Hunan and Hupeh provinces with whose rice yield the Chungking regime was at one time able to handle several years of bad harvest has fallen under Japanese-occupation. The regime was unable to handle even the famine in Honan province. Chungking, because of that, is facing a further acute food situation and the rise of rice prices in Chungking is a dangerous problem. In one district the rice price is reported to have gone up to one hundred times what it used to be. And because of a lack of cotton yarn only a few wealthy families can mend clothes."

With that being the situation, American government circles are trying to underestimate as much as possible the effects the Japanese Government's new China policy will have on Chungking. Even so, they have admitted directly that Japan's new policy toward the Nanking Government has become the utmost political threat to the Chungking regime; that it is a very intelligent policy for Japan to strengthen its position in China steadily and at the same time to undermine the morale of the people under Chungking control.

That the position of the Chungking regime, which still continues resistance cooperating with America against Japan, has in recent months declined tremendously is a matter which is extremely clear even to America. It is even pointed out in America that Japan's new policy may bring about serious results. Because of that, the sections in America who advocate aid for Chungking aver that to prevent a Chungking surrender to Japan the following steps are absolutely necessary:

1—The sending of more planes to the Chungking regime.

2—The continuance of America's military operations in the Pacific ...... in order to divide Japanese strength.

3—The effecting of large-scale landing operations such as invading Burma and the propelling of supply-sending to Chungking.

4—To counter seriously Japan's new policy which is lowering Chungking morale by effecting political operations.

Actually, however, it is clear that America regards Chungking with doubts, just as it does the Soviets. That is because it has fears for Chungking's present state, considering that if the Chungking regime should break down the Japanese Forces now on the China continent will constitute a serious threat to America. The reason why a second attack on Burma was discussed so heatedly at the Pacific military conference held recently in London under Churchill lies on this point. The China front in the War of Greater East Asia is as important to America as the southwestern Pacific front, and that is why, it is said America recently has been worrying itself sick concerning the staggering state of affairs in Chungking.

Sample Fair at Smyrna

Domei

ANKARA, August 10.—The Turkish Government today decided to hold an International Sample Fair in Smyrna from August 20. The eight nations that will participate in the exposition are Germany, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Palestine, India and Britain.

Thai Foreign Minister Attends Garden Party; 200 Notables Present

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan on Wednesday from 4 p.m. attended the garden party at the Kantoku-tei in Koraku-en, Koishikawa, sponsored by the Japan-Thai Society. More than 200 notables, including Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, and General Baron Sadao Araki were present. Marquis Tokugawa, President of the Society, delivered a welcome speech to which Foreign Minister Wichit responded.

LAVALLE WARNS U.S. OF JAPANESE POWER

Former Argentine Attache Tells Americans Japan's Production Expanding Daily

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—Warning the Americans that they are still underestimating Japan's power Ramon Miniz Lavalle, former Argentine Attache in Japan, writing in the Philadelphia Ledger on Tuesday pointed out that Japan's production of vital war supplies is daily increasing.

Wrote Mr. Lavalle who recently reached America;

"The Americans continue to underestimate extremely Japan's production power, but Japan's production of aircraft and bottoms is being expanded daily. Japan is also carrying out mass-building of wooden ships. Japan has always been a country of abundant lumber and the technique of building wooden ships there is very advanced. Power plants too are being increased at a swift rate and machine-tools which far surpass the imported types are being made.

"The Americans seem to forget the enormous resources and manpower existing in Japan. Even though there is a shortage of sugar in Japan this is because the transportation organs are given to the army, and in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South there are enormous sugar resources. Therefore to think that Japan is facing a food shortage merely by looking at this is ludicrous."

AMERICA FACING BAD CROP OUTPUT

Agriculture Department Reveals Figures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The gloomy food dearth outlook in the United States was further darkened by the announcement made by the Agriculture Department today which disclosed that the possible harvest for this year will fall some 300,000,000 bushels below the crop for last year, it is reported from Washington.

According to the figures released by the Agriculture Department which was compiled on the basis of the crop statistics existing on August 1, the corn production for 1943 is to reach 2,875,000,000 bushels.

The Department also disclosed that the possible wheat harvest for 1943 will be 835,000,000 bushels.

ITALY IGNORES FOE'S DEMAND TO SURRENDER

Government Declares It Will Never Invite Dishonor by Bowing to Enemy

NATION TO FIGHT ON

Will Do Utmost to Prevent Infiltration of British-American Influence in Europe

Domei

ROME, August 10.—Much as the Italian people desire peace, no Government of Italy would ever take the responsibility of bringing dishonor to the Fatherland by surrendering unconditionally to the high-handed British-American camp. The Italian nation must fight on not only against the humiliating peace terms flaunted before it but against the infiltration of British-American influence into the European continent. Such is the view of the Badoglio Government expressed through the Stefani News Agency today.

Since the Italian people have cut themselves loose from the fetters of Fascism that have bound their actions for more than 20 years, the Stefani account of the authoritative opinion declares, it is only natural that they should yearn for peace. Like any other people suffering from the ravages of war, it is true that the Italian people want peace, because peace means the end of misery and sacrifice.

Nevertheless, the question is what sort of peace is that which must be secured by the Italian people and what sort of peace is that which is possible now. For the past four years the enemy propaganda machinery has emphasized the relentless war of the anti-Axis camp against the totalitarian concept and against the Fascist dictatorship. It has never tired of pointing out that the anti-Axis nations have no territorial designs and that they are fighting for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples. It is only natural, therefore, that the Italian people should have come to believe that the war aim of the anti-Axis camp is to overthrow the Fascist regime and not to destroy the Italian people.

Second Principle

The second of the anti-Axis war principles so far as the Italian people are concerned was fulfilled on July 25 when the Fascist Party went out of power. The Italian people have regained their freedom without the aid of any foreign bayonet.

Notwithstanding this, the anti-Axis camp has shown no joy over the freedom regained by the Italian people but is demanding their unconditional surrender. The Italian people are not wasting precious time amid the war of survival turning this way and that. The war is even now being fought within Italian territory and is being continued against the British-Americans. Since the collapse of the Fascist system, the Italian people have received three replies from the anti-Axis camp:

(1) British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has declared: "Let the Italian people stew in their own juice," and has demanded their un-

(Continued on Page 2)

F.I.C. Experts Discover New Cure Process Of Keeping Fish Edible for Half a Year

Domei

SAIGON, August 10.—The discovery of a new method of curing fish by air as well as sunshine, which prolongs the preservation of dried fishes by more than half a year, is being welcomed here as a boon to the inhabitants of the interior and the domestic fishing industry.

The Taihu Lake of Cambodia and its surrounding swamps have long been famous as prolific sources of fresh water fishes. The annual catch is said to have reached 130,000 tons, most of which were dried.

The dried fish formed a vital part of the local inhabitants' diet while approximately 381,000 tons of it was exported to Java, Singapore and Burma before the war.

With the outbreak of the current war, the lucrative export to Java stopped. The local authorities immediately took steps to expand the domestic market to alleviate the plight of those engaged in the industry.

However, under the old drying process it became impossible to transport large supplies of the much needed article into the interior regions such as Laos because the fish would not keep for more than two or three months.

In order to overcome this handicap, the local Government created a Fisheries Inspection Department, which dispatched experts to Cambodia to investigate the possibility of prolonging the preservation of dried fishes. Following laborious investigations, an air-drying process was found capable of maintaining the fishes in edible condition from nine to ten months.

The special apparatus consists of a hollow cylindrical rock and a special boiler. The fishes are first dried in the sun and spread on containers which are fitted into the rock chamber. Then a current of super-heated air created by the boiler is passed through the chamber which thoroughly dries the contents.

The experiment with the new equipment has already proved successful in Pnompenh and the process, is expected to be adopted for other fishing areas in the near future.

ENEMY PLANES ROUTED BY OUR GROUND FORCES ON KULAMBANGRA ISLE

Japanese Artillery Sinks U.S. Warships in Night Fight

Scribe Who Accompanied Landing Force Gives Graphic Account of Manner in Which Heavy Guns On Land Blasted Enemy War Vessels in Kula Gulf

By HISATO SASE and TORU OZAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT X X IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—America, emboldened to talk of a general counter offensive against Japan, suddenly showed a strong fleet off New Georgia in the Solomons group on June 30. Our Navy airmen were quick to meet the enemy and inflicted heavy damage on it.

Yet it was audacious enough to get troops on Rendova and New Georgia Islands. Its aim was to take back Munda, our front line base, on New Georgia. A great offensive and defensive battle developed in which a leading part was played by the air units of the opposing forces.

It still is raging, and is fought with a ferocity that has changed the whole aspect of the jungle land where the scene of warfare is laid.

The battle which was fought in Kula Gulf for three days from July 4 to 6 after the enemy had landed on Rendova Island was memorable for the great results achieved by us which were made possible by the close manner in which the heavy artillery of our land and sea garrison forces and the destroyer squadron belonging to the Navy worked together.

Sank Warships

During the first half of the night battle in Kula Gulf, that is about the period from the night of the 4th till the daylight of the 5th, our forces sank a B-class cruiser of the Santa-Fe class, a large-size destroyer of the Strong class, and a vessel of an undetermined class. It was the heavy artillery of our landing force that hit the destroyer and the vessel of the undetermined class. The destroyer squadron, in one of the night attacks made a full demonstration of its prowess. Be that as it may, it is the first time in a sea battle that an artillery position on land has sunk an enemy destroyer.

The following is an account of the heroic fighting put up by the heavy artillery of the landing force:—

Thick mists were floating over the tops of the mountains which were covered with dense forests. Toward evening the rain fell. As the sun set it increased in violence until it was falling in sheets. Such was the

(Continued on Page 2)

ATTRITION STRATEGY OF REICH EFFECTIVE

Summer Operations of Germans On Eastern Front Score Big Successes

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—The attrition tactics employed by the Reich forces in their summer operations on the Eastern Front have proved very effective as is evidenced by the fact that on the Orel-Vyazma front alone, 103 Soviet tanks have been destroyed by the German forces, according to the opinions expressed by the Reich military authorities today.

The focal points of the summer operations on the Eastern Front still remain in the areas southwest and northwest of Orel and in the Bielgorod sector, the German authorities pointed out. Whereas the battle in the Bielgorod area is being fought in an extremely narrow sector, the Red Army in the Orel sector is gradually expanding the field of operations.

The Soviet forces southwest of Vyazma again launched an offensive yesterday employing the strength of 11 divisions but their attempts were frustrated by severe counter-attacks of the Germans, the Reich military authorities declared.

In the meantime, the Soviet forces started a large-scale offensive early this morning against the German defense line stretching from Sevsk to Vyazma but they suffered severe losses. On the front between Orel and Vyazma alone, the Reich troops destroyed as many as 103 enemy tanks.

In the Bielgorod sector also, the German authorities further pointed out, the Germans succeeded in leading the Reds into battles advantageous for the Reich. At a certain sector in the Bielgorod area, for example, a single Reich unit destroyed 78 enemy tanks. This loss corresponds to the annihilation of two Red brigades, the German authorities pointed out.

In the same area, it was further revealed, the Germans yesterday launched a furious counter-attack and took a strategic keypoint, where they have been repulsing the persistent attempts of the Red Army to recapture it.

Severe Fighting on

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—Desperate dog-fights are being continued around Kharkov between the German defenders and the Soviets who are all out to recapture this strate-

(Continued on Page 3)

ANTI-AXIS IN SICILY MAKES NO HEADWAY

Axis Defense Effective—Foe Unable to Make Gains Despite Desperate Efforts

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—With no decisive results gained in Sicily in spite of one month having already passed since their troops first landed there the anti-Axis nations recently show that they are becoming agitated and anxious. The anti-Axis forces, held back by the effective Axis defense and the difficult terrain, in the past few days have been repeating operations designed to break the defensive lines. They apparently are trying to take with one big push the Axis positions in the Mount Etna sector.

The stress of the anti-Axis attacks is being laid at present in the northern coast sector and the central sector. The American 7th Army's left wing moving along the northern coast is engaged in furious fighting against the Axis forces in the sector lying between San Agata and Naso, and is seeking a chance to advance to Cape Orlando. Learning that the Axis positions were impregnable in spite of their attacks repeated since Sunday, the anti-Axis forces on Monday again landed a small force behind the Axis positions, in a move to disturb the Axis rear.

Driven to Shore

Reuters reports from Algiers claim that the Americans landed at a point five miles southwest of Cape Orlando and that they have already secured a bridgehead. Axis reports however reveal that the landing units numbered only about 500 and that although they at first succeeded in moving about five kilometers inland they were subjected to Axis attacks and driven back to the shore where at present they are faced with annihilation.

Reuters reports further claim that the American 7th Army and the British 8th Army succeeded in making contact some distance away from Bronte, to the west of Mount Etna. These reports also say that the British forces broke through Bronte and moving northward pointing for Randazzo, thus succeeding in half-encircling Mount Etna. Berlin reports however disclose that the Anglo-American forces speed of advance in the central sector has slackened, and that the position of the foremost front is unknown at present.

The British forces on the eastern coast are moving along cautiously and thus are not making much headway. The Axis seems to be watching that sector carefully knowing that the British in that sector have

(Continued on Page 3)

Total of 269 Aircraft of Foe Attempt to Hit Nippon Positions

RAIDS MADE AUGUST 9

Attack on Rendova by Japanese Air Units on August 10 Announced by Anti-Axis

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, August 11.—A total of 269 enemy planes came attacking the Japanese positions on Kulambangra Island in the Solomons on August 9 and were repulsed by our anti-aircraft gunfire after terrific fighting.

The counter-offensive of the enemy air force in the Solomons area continues to be extremely persistent. On August 9, the enemy raiders of the aforementioned tremendous number attacked the Japanese positions on Kulambangra several times from daybreak up to the afternoon. The enemy machines that participated in the raids included the Bell P-39, Lockheed P-38 and Vought-Sikorski F4U fighter planes and Douglas, Grumman, North American B-25 and Consolidated B-24 bombers.

Japanese A-A batteries repulsed these enemy raiders of overwhelming number with terrific gunfire every time they attacked the island. Our side suffered no loss.

Rendova Positions Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced that Japanese air units again bombed the American positions on Rendova Island today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Time Favors Japanese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The necessity of reinforcing the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific if the anti-Axis ever is to beat the Japanese is stressed by a Reuter correspondent attached to the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific in a dispatch from Melbourne.

"General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and other prominent commanders of the anti-Axis forces are deliberating over new strategic plans for the Pacific Front," states the reporter.

"General MacArthur declared recently that the Japanese would not be able to win victory. The fact however must not be ignored that the Japanese have powerful bases throughout the Pacific and they fight to the last man.

"In order to win victory over the Japanese Forces, a much larger military strength than that now in the Southwestern Pacific must be mustered in all fields of activities.

"Time is still on the side of the Japanese Forces," the reporter points out, "and this condition will continue to prevail till more anti-Axis forces are mustered for counter-offensive operations. The Japanese have enough time to solidify their bases in the Pacific with powerful garrisons and solid positions."

HULL ADMITS U.S. ENVOY TO ARGENTINA RETURNING

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—Various rumors are being circulated concerning the return to Washington of Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina. In giving the reason for Armour's recall, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, is reported to have stated at a press conference today, "Armour will return to America to discuss with the government the situation covering all fields in the western hemisphere centering around Argentina."

Questioned by reporters, "Is not Armour returning, because he is disappointed in the new Argentine Government?" Hull replied, "You draw your own conclusions on that."

U.S., BRITAIN TRYING TO INFLUENCE REDS

Churchill Planning Another Talk With Roosevelt—Papers Warn Against Rift With Soviets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—With British Prime Minister Winston Churchill planning to hold another conference with American President Franklin Roosevelt, there is no longer any doubt that the American and British Governments have begun to work furiously on the Soviet Union.

Immediately before Churchill was reported to have arrived in Quebec, a Reuters report from Washington declared, "It is the opinion of political circles in Washington that because at the coming conference political problems will be stressed more than military problems Premier Stalin may attend. As a result of the conference an urge to surrender, similar to the one recently issued to Italy, may be tried on the various European nations."

However, just as Roosevelt declared at the regular White House Tuesday press conference, Stalin did not attend, and the "marriage of expediency" between Britain, America and the Soviets still remains in the stage of incompatibility. Since some time the Pravda demanded that Britain and America form a second front, the American press has been stressing the urgent need to adjust the relations with the Soviet Union.

For example the New York Times on Tuesday editorially declared, "What the anti-Axis forces must be most careful of at the present stage in the European war are political operations aimed at alienating the Soviets from the anti-Axis camp. In the past the Soviets and the anti-Axis nations have not been able to reach an exact realistic understanding. The only guarantee against such political operations is to reach a realistic understanding with the Soviet Union.

Unsolved Proposals

"The unsolved proposals hanging between Britain, America and the Soviets are; 1-the formation of a second front; 2—the future of Poland and the three Baltic states; 3—measures against the German people. Concerning the second front, the Soviets adhere strictly to its stand not to recognize as a front anything other than one formed by a direct attack on the north coast of France via the Channel. The British and American Governments, however, are against the Dover plan, and hold that the Strait of Dover does not compose the only road to Berlin.

"If the Soviets and Britain and America exchange military reports still more fully than they are at present then they may be able to reach some agreement on the second front question. Again, against the British-American aim to destroy completely German fighting power, the Soviets show clear opposition. There is no doubt that the Soviets fear that there are powerful movements afoot in America and Britain to revive the Cordon Sanitaire against the Bolsheviks. But that is now completely a thing of the past, and neither do America and Britain plan to frustrate the Soviets concerning Poland and the Three Baltic states. The Britishers and Americans and the Russians of course have different ideologies, but both have abundant resources and can advance in cooperation toward a new boundary-line. That is the general opinion in America."

Italy Ignores Foe's Demand To Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

conditional surrender. President Roosevelt and General Dwight W. Eisenhower, commander of the anti-Axis forces, have said the same thing in different phraseology.

(2) Lord Cranbourne, British Lord Privy Seal, has declared that the anti-Axis camp would demand of Italy its unconditional surrender regardless of any change in the political structure of Italy and that unconditional surrender is synonymous with peace with honor.

(3) The anti-Axis air force has intensified its indiscriminate bombing of Italy. It has concentrated its bestial ferocity on the residential quarters, churches and monuments in the cities of Naples, Milan, Trino and Genoa but not one of its bombs has hit any object of military importance.

Fraudulent Nature

Such have been the responses from the enemy camp to the political change in Italy. They have exposed the fraudulent nature of the war aims proclaimed by the anti-Axis nations regardless of what camouflage and ethical garb they may pull over their real motives. The Italian people had been sceptical from the outset as to the promises made by the anti-Axis camp and now facts have shown that the enemy are fighting for something entirely different from what they are professing to be fighting for.

In case the Italian people should surrender unconditionally as demanded by the enemy, they would not be able to maintain the peace they anticipate but would be reduced to begging for their lives on their knees amid gunfire, disarmed and utterly at the mercy of the brutal British-Americans. Moreover, the Italian people would go down in history as a nation that failed to live up to their pledged word. What Government will dare to undertake such a shameful task? Only a Communist regime would consider it. Is the anti-Axis camp in its propaganda and bombing warfare plotting to set up a Communist regime in Italy? If so, it is acting with blind recklessness and in a manner wholly un-European. Their action will eventually prove a boomerang that will deal a fatal blow to Britain and America themselves. The Italian people must not only wage a war against such deceptive peace terms but must continue the struggle against the invasion of British-American influence and particularly that of Communism into Europe.

The German nation is continuing its heroic struggle on the Eastern Front. The Italian people following the liquidation of Fascist dictatorship are facing a common purpose and common categorical imperative with the German people. The Italian people will bear the burden of war without flinching and despite the enemy invasion of Sicily they will continue the struggle for freedom. They will fight not only for their social and political freedom within Italy but against all forces calculated to destroy ethical and spiritual ideals.

Thai Visitor Honored

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was host at a luncheon held Wednesday in honor of Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and members of his suite at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, ex-Premier Koki Hirota, Advisers Hachiro Arita and Tadao Yamakawa of the Foreign Office, and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu and others were present. In a welcome speech, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu thanked the visitors for Thailand's cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia, and expressed his joy in meeting them. He recalled the fact that the Thai Foreign Minister had been long a promoter of goodwill between Japan and Thailand while Mrs. Wichit had also given her service for this purpose, having come to Japan 10 years ago as leader of a goodwill delegation of Thai art. The Japanese Foreign Minister also congratulated the guest of honor as the day happened to be the Thai Foreign Minister's 46th birthday.

Photo shows Foreign Minister Shigemitsu (standing at right) delivering a welcome speech.

Mrs. Kinmama, Wife of Dr. Ba Maw, Happy at Independence of Burma

Declares Long-Hoped Dreams at Last Realized of Seeing Birth of New Country and Her Husband Honored as Highest Leader

Domei

RANGOON, August 9.—"I am one of the happiest and proudest women in Burma as today not only has brought realization to my long cherished desire for Burmese independence but for my husband the great honor of becoming the first Head of State of the new, independent Burma."

These were the words with which Kinmama, 38-year-old wife of the new Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister, Dr. Ba Maw, expressed her deep feeling of elation over Burma's achievement of glorious independence.

There was more than shallow sentiment behind her utterance for Mrs. Kinmama not only has occupied the position of being the devoted wife of Burma's "Man of the Hour" but is a leading feminine politician in her own right with a brilliant record of struggle against British domination.

It was she, who, during the period of her husband's imprisonment from August, 1941 until the time he was rescued by the Japanese Forces, took upon herself the responsible and dangerous task of carrying out agitation against British rule in spite of strict British surveillance.

This frail but steel-nerved woman during the crucial period became the organizer of revolt mustering the strength of anti-British elements by acting as the collector of campaign funds, typist, and even cook for feeding the various members of her husband's party besides being nursemaid for her six children.

But what will she and the women of Burma do toward the construction of New Burma? The wife of the Burmese Head of State told her interviewer that the women of Burma have just begun to fight. As president of the All-Burma Women's National Service Organization which boasts a membership of from 5,000 to 7,000 women of all races including Karens, Kachins, Burmese, and Chinese with some 30 branches scattered throughout Burma, Mrs. Kinmama said that she is planning to strengthen further the women's movement with the realization of Burma's independence.

Stressing the vital role of women in the war effort, she stated that the women's national service body is already taking up a positive program. "We are advocating cottage industries such as weaving and handicraft, Red Cross work, physical fitness and moreover, stressing the need for utmost sacrifice by the women of Burma for the cause of war."

Asked whether she had any message for the women of Japan on the occasion of independence, she declared, "I want to tell them how very happy we are because we have at last won back our country. Now we are a free people and can join our sisters in East Asia and become East Asiatics again. We, women, have our work in the war. While our men fight and die, we, women, will carry on in our homes and help our men. We will form a women's front and fight and win the war sharing all hardships with the men."

As to the women of India, she said the Burmese understand and sympathize with the bitter struggle they are now putting up against British oppression because they too underwent the same bitter experience. "We wish that their sacrifices will lead to success and we are ready to help them," she declared.

On the day of Burma's independence, Mrs. Kinmama who, although she has won her laurels in political movements still is foremost a mother, indicated that she missed the presence of her 16-year-old eldest son, Zari, who recently left home to study aeronautical engineering in Japan. However, she hoped Zari would study harder with the realization of independence and contribute to the future of New Burma.

JAPANESE GUNS SINK WARSHIPS

(Continued From Page 1)

weather on the night of July 4.

To our heroes who are fighting heroically day after day in a region which is the hotbed of epidemic diseases the storm was nothing more than an ordinary phenomenon of nature. Our garrison forces at X X on this island which had been strongly fortified ever since the enemy landed troops on Rendova and New Georgia Islands were ready for action at any moment.

Heard Guns

It was about 10:30 p.m. on the 4th. Suddenly the heroes of our landing force heard the sound of guns like the roll of distant thunder. Dispatches were sent to headquarters. The various units were ordered to be ready for an artillery fight.

There was no abatement in the heavy rain since evening and the visibility continued to be bad.

The enemy guns at the other side of the thick forest kept on roaring. Our artillery men had taken up their positions. The lookout men, some with field-glasses others without, were staring at a point from which the thunder of guns came.

Presently one of the lookout men cried in a sharp voice: "Commander! I see the enemy. I am sure it is an enemy fleet."

What he said was barely audible to the men in the rain. It was manifest that the enemy fleet had come within range of our heavy artillery. Through the darkness we could see the enemy fleet fleeing with our invincible destroyer squadron after it.

Our heroes were quiet, as though they had plans ready for dealing with the enemy. Their stiff faces showed that they were waiting for the order to fire. The enemy fleet had now become quite visible. There was the B-class cruiser, coming after two vessels. It was escorted by destroyers. Just behind it was a destroyer apparently of the Strong class. It was clear that all the enemy vessels were getting into a position to flee.

Enemy Unaware

The enemy was evidently unaware of our artillery. With our destroyers on its heels the enemy fleet came within the range of our artillery.

Suddenly a terrific explosion rent the air. The next moment the enemy B-class destroyer under the escort of destroyers caught fire. Then it began to list. The next moment it went under.

A torpedo from our destroyer squadron, which hit the enemy cruiser in the hull, caused the end of it.

Presently the heavy guns of our landing force were roaring.

The enemy fleet was thrown into disorder. It had been caught unawares. Manifestly it had never suspected the presence of our landing force with big guns.

Projectiles were falling thickly about the enemy vessels in the rain in a dark sea which was lit up by the flashes from our guns.

The enemy turned and attempted to flee.

Our fire became thicker and thicker. A shot hit the powder magazine of the enemy destroyer of the Strong class. Another landed on the bridge. Then a volley was fired at the vessel. While listing, the enemy destroyer caught fire. The next moment it sank, bow first.

Our artillery men who had determined to get all the enemy vessels, then concentrated their fire on what was left of the enemy fleet.

Began to Fire

In all probability the enemy recovered its will to fight. It turned back, and began to fire guns at our artillery position on land.

Our artillery men returned the fire. A shot fired by our heroes landed on a vessel of indeterminate class in the center. It started a fire that rapidly spread until it sank.

NORTH CHINA DELEGATES NAMED FOR TOKYO MEET

Domei

PEKING, August 10.—The five delegates who will represent North China in the forthcoming Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference to be held in Tokyo were chosen today by the Department of Education of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

The five delegates chosen are:

Chen Chi-wu, member of the Iwenshe (Authors' Publishing Society), Professor of Peking University and Managing Director of New Chinese Culture Construction Society.

Chang Wo-chun, member of the Iwenshe and Professor at Peking University.

Chen Mien, member of the Iwenshe.

Liu Lung-Kuang, Secretary-General of the North China Writers' Society.

Hsu Pai-lin, Sectional Chief of Foreign Languages, Textbooks Compilation Association, Department of Education, North China Political Affairs Commission.

Both Chen Mion and Chang wochun were delegates to the First Literary Conference held last year. It is noteworthy that three out of the five delegates are members of the Iwenshe, which was formed in March of this year under the leadership of Chou Tso-jen, noted Chinese writer.

The party is scheduled to leave Peking for Tokyo on August 18.

Explorers Fight Their Way Through Jungles of South

When Japanese Expedition Party Reached Papuan Village in New Guinea, It Was Greeted With Singing of Japanese National Anthem by Islanders

By JUJI SAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

Editor's Note: This is the fourth instalment of the article describing the trek across the New Guinea jungles by a Japanese expedition party.

We were incessantly tormented by minute, red insects which were by far worse than bandits. They crept under our shirts and crawled through the mosquito nets, and were so small that we could hardly see them. The bites became red and swollen, and then began to fester. Even after they healed little indentations were left. So badly bitten were some of the party that their whole body became a mass of swollen sores. All members of our party suffered from their bites, and some were thickly bandaged all over their body. However, no matter how great their pain they had to continue marching as had they remained behind sure death would have been their fate. It was ironic that the most fearsome objects in the New Guinea jungles were not dangerous beasts but those small, red insects.

At last we came to a pass in the jungle, and a wide vista opened before our eyes. "A lake, a lake," we shouted in chorus, unfathomable joy in our hearts. Our first stopover, the great lake, came into sight through the intertwining foliage. Our goal was a Papuan village, situated on an island in the great lake; we were nearing the end of our trek through the jungles. The coolies gathered together some dry sticks, and by rubbing a piece of china against a bamboo stick struck a spark which set the sticks on fire. A column of white smoke rose high in the air, the native method of signalling the arrival of travelers. Whenever the island villagers saw such a signal they would row over on their barges to welcome the visitors and escort them to their village.

Coolies Whistle, Sing

The coolies sat around the now brightly burning fire and whistled and sang merrily, giving expression to their joy over the end of a journey. Their song, though crude and simple, impressed us with its melody. The words ran something like this: "Many times have we crossed rivers; many times have we passed over mountains. Now we are on the pass and the great lake is near." Their voices raised in a chorus echoed through the jungle.

A further walk brought us to a river along whose banks grew bamboo trees. It was a perfect landing-place. One, two and more barges, piloted by some Papuans, gradually made their way upstream toward us. After an exchange of greetings we climbed into the barges and were swiftly and noiselessly carried over the surface of the water. At first we bumped into overhanging branches but gradually as we navigated farther downstream the blue sky spread before our eyes. Accustomed to the darkness of jungles, we blinked at the bright green field where reeds were growing in clusters.

"The sun!" we shouted, at the same time shading our eyes. To us who had not seen the sun for many days, the light was blinding. Narrowing our eyes we looked into the distance and saw some mountain ranges of a purplish hue. The barges slid silently through the stream amidst the duckweeds which floated on its surface. The reeds on the banks of the stream caressed one another in the gentle breeze, while those which brushed the sides of our boats made soft, rustling sounds.

The whole landscape reminded me of autumn in the mountainous districts of Japan—the withered leaves of reeds glittering in the sunshine, the wide expanse of grass partly submerged in water, water-spiders cutting over the surface, dragonflies resting their wings on dead leaves, and water-fowl cackling amid the thickets. I sensed a feeling of nostalgia for Tone River and its vicinity.

As the mirror-like surface of the great lake opened before us in full view the Papuan rowers came to a stop. The plaintive sound of their shell-bugle penetrated the air. The lake was some 8 kilometers in width and surrounded by dense woods. In the center of the lake stood a little island on which lived some Papuans. It looked like a land of dreams on which the outside world had never set foot.

Barges Cross Lake

The barges now sped over the lake. Just then we sighted another island. "Look, it's moving," someone cried, as it floated toward our barges. We were informed that it was a floating island.

Nothing gives more joy and solace to "jungle tramps" than the sight of a village. There we are able to obtain plenty of pure water, to bask at ease in the sunshine and generally to feel at home, while around us the sounds of domesticity portend a wholesome meal.

Upon our arrival at this Papuan village, an oasis in the 'desert of green', we were greeted with the singing of the Japanese National Anthem! We were dumfounded. How did it happen that these villagers, living in the world's remotest nook, had learned our National Anthem? It was explained to us thus:

The villages along the coast, each of which has a church and a school, also has a missionary who is at the same time a teacher. Sometimes these missionaries are Indonesians, but mostly they are Papuans. In the little village on the great lake there lives a Papuan missionary. He had recently visited the coast where he had obtained a copy of a Japanese monthly publication in the Malaian language. In this magazine he discovered the words and music of the Japanese National Anthem. Full of gratitude for the liberation of New Guinea from the fetters of the Dutch, he had taught the children of his village the Anthem. The tots of course did not understand its meaning but they had eagerly memorized the words. Ever since the teacher had been looking forward to the day when he could welcome Japanese visitors with the singing of their National Anthem.

We were told that the ancestors of these villagers had come to the island from somewhere around the Arafura Sea, for which place we were heading. The village contained some ten nipa-houses having high floors several feet above the ground. These houses were each occupied by some twenty to thirty adults and children. Each small village is administered by a native chief.

Sago flour prepared from the sago palm constitutes the staple food of the villagers. Fresh fruit, baked bananas, taro, sweet potatoes and tapioca are eaten in ample quantities. All other vegetables and fruits are grown on the community farm.

Fish they catch with their spears, at which they are skilful, and wild pigs they shot. Their preference is for roasted meats rather than for meat cooked in water. In olden days cannibalism and head-hunting were prevalent, but these savage customs were gradually discarded.

Hole Through Nose

At the age of six or seven the children are initiated into the custom of boring a hole through their ears and nose. In celebration of the occasion the villagers feast and dance through the night.

For the papuans marriage is a bargain; the bridegroom must buy his bride, with 60 plates in most cases. These plates must be of imported china, but the empty tins we discarded were eagerly sought for as they too would count when the time came to bargain. To us 60 plates do not mean much, but to them it constitutes a fortune.

The Papuans are firm believers in superstition, and are convinced that large rocks and trees are inhabited by ghosts, and that anyone bewitched by a ghost will fall ill. Only a magician is empowered to see such ghosts and to cure those bewitched. There was a magician in the village which sheltered us. His eyes were smeared with some kind of oil, and whenever he sat by a patient's bedside he was armed with a bow and arrow. It is generally at midnight that the ghost comes for a look at his victim, and it is then that the magician attacks it with his sword. The ghost is said to flee with a scream and the patient recovers from his illness.

On festive occasions the Papuans dance through the night. On the evening of our arrival we were entertained by such a performance. A full moon hung in the sky and fireflies, clustering among the trees, glowed like a chandelier. The stage was the clear space out in the open air. Hand in hand the performers made double circles around a bonfire which had been started in the center of the space. The men danced forward to the beating of drums, while the circle of women followed close on their heels.

The male dancers were bedecked with decorative combs while the women wore necklaces, earrings and bracelets. Some of the men began a rustic song which was quickly taken up by others. With the lengthening of evening into midnight, and then into early dawn, their singing became higher and shriller and the dancing quicker and wilder. Under the dreamy moonbeams they danced till early morning was ushered in.

(To Be Continued)

REICH-ITALY BONDS STRONG AS BEFORE

Paul Schmidt Declares Both Nations Have Common Interests Against Britain, America

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—The people of Germany and Italy are united as they always have been because they have common interests at stake in the war against Britain and America who are threatening to wipe out their lives, declared Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Section of the German Foreign Office at a press conference today.

Stated Dr. Schmidt:

"Various conjectures are being made in foreign countries during the past few days concerning the conference going on between the German and Italian Governments. But Germany and Italy are allies, and conferences are usually held between allies, so there is nothing remarkable or unusual that the representatives of Germany and Italy should confer.

"No details are available about the conference, but the fact that the Italian King and Marshal Pietro Badoglio have proclaimed a continuation of the war, the fact that the Italian people are even now actually fighting, and the fact that the Italian papers declare that there is no change in the relationship between Germany and Italy, all show clearly the relationship between Germany and Italy.

"The relationships between Germany and Italy were made closer by the friendship existing between Reichfuehrer Adolf Hitler and former Premier Benito Mussolini and by the mutual stand of National Socialism and Facism, but even before that the interests of Germany and Italy were completely united. The people of both Germany and Italy are fighting a common war against the British-American will to destroy the living of the people of the two nations."

P.I. SEAMEN'S SCHOOL

Domei

MANILA, August 10.—The Philippine Maritime Board is pushing plans for the establishment of a seamen's training institute to develop further the merchant marine for the Islands.

The project includes necessary accommodations to train 180 seamen for deck crews and 120 for engine-room crews, totalling 300 trainees.

Youths between the ages 16 and 20 will be eligible for training. After three months of rigid basic instructions, the graduates will be distributed aboard ships on coastal waterways.

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FILIPINOS ENTHUSE OVER NIPPON FILMS

Japanese Pictures Draw Box-Office Audiences Throughout the Philippines

Domei

MANILA, August 10.—The growing lack of interest of the Filipinos in things American is strikingly illustrated in the field of entertainment where they are showing increasing preference for Nippon-made films.

Throngs pack cinema houses showing the latest talkies from Japan which the enthusiastic audience learned to admire because of their faithful portrayal of not only Japanese life but also of Oriental ways and customs.

Cinema fans may recall the hit made by "Kibo no Aozora," the first Japanese film exhibited in Manila which gave intimate glimpses of Japanese home life. This film gave Manilans their first chance to see a typical Japanese picture.

Many subsequent Japanese films have been shown since "Kibo no Aozora," each one drawing larger crowds as the audiences began to see the superior qualities of the Japanese films over the imported Hollywood productions.

Popular Pictures

Recent pictures which gained widespread approval are, "The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Off Malai," "Bouquet of the South Sea," "Pastoral Symphony," "Opium War," "Evening of China," "New Snow," "Dawn of Gods," and others.

The fact that these pictures not only depict the heroic exploits of the Japanese Armed Forces but also portray the important historical events in East Asia is the reason for their popularity.

Local cinema critics declare that the films are unlike Hollywood pictures because they emphasize love of Nature and Truth as well as Spiritual Symbolism. They also comment that the Japanese films are noteworthy for their technical and directorial ability and histrionic talent.

Together with the Japanese films, the cinema fans here are also showing preference for Japanese actors and actresses. The names of popular Japanese screen stars as Setsuko Hara, Michitaro Mizushima, Ken Uehara, Seizaburo Kawazu, Kazuo Hasegawa and other stars of Japanese filmdom are becoming household words in Manila.

Punishment of Raiders Claimed Justifiable

(Continued from Page 4)

as a rule, it will be well-nigh impossible for a belligerent nation to protect its non-combatants and non-military establishments. Put in another form, it means that for the safety and protection of non-combatants and non-military installations and enterprises, it is necessary that effectives who commit war crimes must be dealt with severely and rigorously. No one should think that a captive can escape with impunity by committing clear-cut war crimes, which are certainly punishable under international law, though the aforementioned Geneva and the Hague conventions do not contain the required stipulations in specific forms.

Readers in Council

(Continued from Page 4)

that they can be clearly apprehended. Believing, as I do, that until Foreign and Imperial policy, the Army and the Navy, are committed to safer keeping than that of 650 representatives of the people putting cross questions, and fifteen Cabinet Ministers returning crooked answers, there is no help for it but to go on jolting from blunder to blunder, and descending from abasement to abasement, I will do what little I can, outside the House of Commons, to discredit its authority and to curtail its functions. To ask a man to enter it, in order to serve his country, is to ask him to waste his life, and break his heart, over an impossible undertaking.

"I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALFRED AUSTIN."

Another of Austin's letters taken from the same book, page 83-84, contains the following perspicacious passage, illuminating the causes of England's decline:

"My own feeling is that all gentlemen should die, if they must die, fighting with all the power they possess. Nor have I one spark of the hope with which, as I think, you beguile yourself, that anything good will come out of the deluge when it arrives. Aristocracy when once overborne by brute force will never rise again in the Christian epoch. There is, as I see things, no remedy against anarchy but Caesarism—and God save England from either. It is not the middle classes or even the upper classes which I would save from democracy, but Civil Liberty. All this comes out of your own poems—so you must pardon my diffuseness in consideration of my zeal. Frankness I know you will pardon, being yourself frank."

"Yours very faithfully,
(Sd.) ALFRED AUSTIN."

L.E.L.

August 10.

LIBRARY FOR BLIND MEN

Braille Library of Over 2,000 Books Founded by Kazuo Homma, Who Has Been Blind from Childhood; Sightless Men Here Do Their Bit

Out of the longing for adequate reading material, born of a young boy's sad affliction, there has emerged a Braille circulation library of over 2,000 representative books. Twenty-eight-year-old Kazuo Homma, founder of the library, was struck with blindness at the age of 5. In spite of his handicap he persevered through school, and graduated from the Kwansai Gakuin University at the age of 24.

Unable to take part in boyish activities Kazuo turned to books for solace. As his education advanced he realized the need for more and more books in Braille. Immediately on graduation he set to work on plans for his library. Construction was begun, in a quiet section of Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, in the autumn of 1940, in happy coincidence with Japan's celebration of the 2,600th year of the founding of the Empire. The building was completed in the spring of the following year. On July 18 this year the formal opening ceremony was held.

The modest, two-storied building contains a sitting-room and a reading-room, in addition to the library, for the benefit of those who are able to come personally for their books. For those who must avail themselves of the circulation system, some 60 to 70 books are sent out daily to all parts of Japan.

To take care of the vocational as well as the spiritual needs of the adult blind, there is an Institution for the Blind, also in Yodobashi-ku, sponsored by Tokyo Metropolis. For years this Institution has been looking after the welfare of various blind people. The spacious building contains seven office rooms, a library of about 700 assorted books, three class-rooms, a printing room, medical quarters, two social rooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 250.

Classes Held

Daily, with the exception of Sundays, classes in Braille and massage are held at the Institution. These classes, as with the library, are open to all and free of any expense to those attending. For those living too far away, or otherwise unable to leave their homes, teachers are arranged for to give lessons at pupils' homes.

In addition to these classes in Braille and massage, shorter courses are given regularly in knitting, weaving, brush-making and other handicraft.

Three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, free medical care is given at the Institution, and there are not few who have been given back their eyesight under the doctor's patient care.

The social activities of the Institution are many and varied. Once or twice a month a record concert is given in the auditorium. Lectures are given by prominent people from time to time. Twice a month chess and card games are organized, the competitors playing with the skill and speed of an expert in full possession of the use of his eyes. For the literary-minded, verse-writing contests are held.

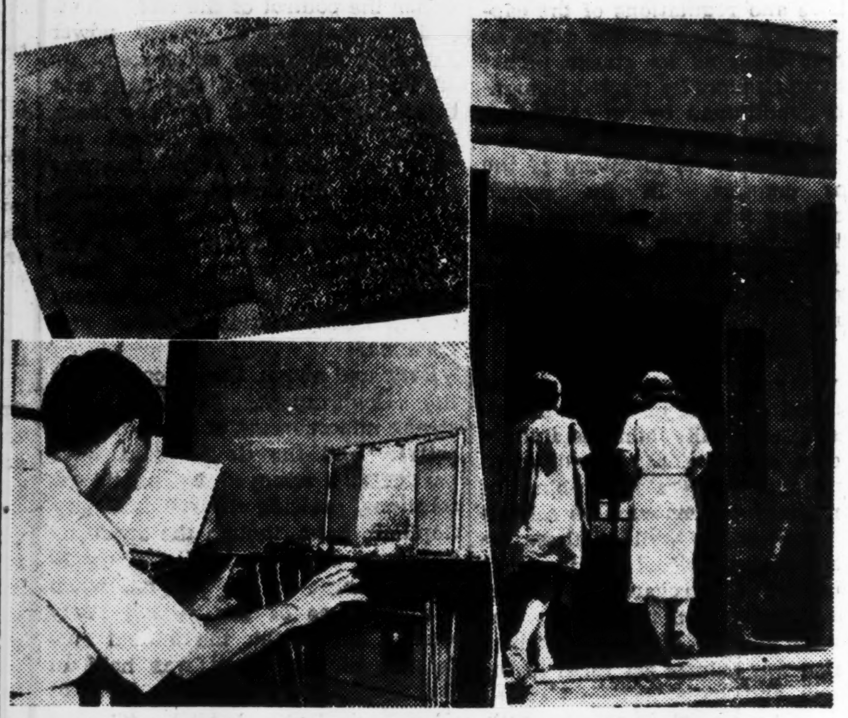
In addition to all the books which are being made for the benefit of the blind, there are three Braille monthly magazines and two Braille newspapers. One magazine is published by the founder of the "Osaka Lighthouse," Professor Takeo Iwahashi, himself blind since his early teens. He. also, had pursued his studies to a successful completion, even travelling to England for post-graduate work at Oxford University. Upon his return to Japan he taught for many years, but later resigned to devote all his time to the blind in the Kobe-Osaka district.

Published by Woman

Another monthly magazine is published by a woman, Mrs. Yuri Saito, who is the founder of a home in Tokyo for blind women. The third magazine is published by a company, also in Tokyo, which specializes in Braille publications.

Of the two Braille dailies, one is published in Osaka by the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, and the other in Tokyo by the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun.

Not to be outdone in the nation's efforts toward the successful winning of the War of Greater East Asia, those attending the Institution for the Blind have formed groups of about 20 each to visit various factories and to bring relief and comfort to the workers. During the month of August alone they have undertaken the onerous task of massaging the aches and pains out of tired muscles of workers in 20 heavy industry factories.



Scenes from the Institute for the Blind at Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo. Top left: Specimen copper-plate from which Braille copies are made. Lower-left: Man working at a Braille typewriter. Right: Entrance to the Institute.

Anti-Axis in Sicily Makes No Headway

(Continued From Page 1)

placed a considerably powerful unit on the first line. A U.P. Algiers report claims that the British on Tuesday passed through Catania to a point north of that city, but that report has not yet been confirmed.

Axis Airmen Active

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—The Axis air arm continues to be active in the skies above Sicily and played an important role in smashing the enemy's attempted landing in the San Agata sector, D.N.B. correspondent Karl Pragner reveals.

Of the air fighting over Sicily the D.N.B. reporter disclosed as follows:

"In smashing the landing operations attempted by the enemy in the San Agata area heavy bomber squadrons of the Luftwaffe overcame furious defensive fire and dealt serious damage to the enemy's anti-aircraft batteries and landing units. The Axis air arms also attacked the enemy's supply lines throughout Sicily and in air combat shot down two British planes.

"In the last ten days, Italian fighter units have shot down 26 anti-Axis planes; the majority of which were large-type bombers. Five other enemy planes were damaged seriously and were forced to land. Between August 1, and 8, German anti-aircraft batteries shot down 38 enemy aircraft; 14 of them were downed in the Catania sector.

"A unit of the Luftwaffe during that time sank three enemy merchantmen of medium-size, while another made hits on a cruiser and two smaller naval craft. The Italian planes scored hits on a cruiser and two merchantmen, totaling 8,000 tons One merchantman was consumed by flames and the other listed heavily and was rendered incapable of navigation."

British Warship Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—A heavily crippled British warship limped into Gibraltar today to undergo repairs, it is reported from La Linea, Spain

Yellow Sea Victory Recalled at Rites Held at Togo Shrine

In commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the Yellow Sea Battle of the Russo-Japanese War, Shinto rites were conducted on Tuesday at the Togo Shrine which is dedicated to the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet at the time of the war. In the course of the rites, all present recalled the terrific blow which was given to the Russian fleet outside of Port Arthur harbor on August 10, 1904, and prayed to the enshrined spirit for the annihilation of the Anglo-Saxon enemies in the current war.

U.S. DIPLOMATS STRANDED

Plane Crashes in Northern Burma En Route to Chungking

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—American diplomats and newsmen are stranded in the remote mountain regions of northern Burma since the British passenger plane conveying them from India to Chungking crashed in the Burmese hinterlands on August 2, it is reported from New Delhi.

The stranded includes John Davis, assistant secretary of the United States Embassy in Chungking, William Stanton, announcer for the Columbia Broadcasting System and others who are still being supplied with necessary food and medical assistance from the air.

Lacosta Succeeds Jesus

Domei

MANILA, August 10.—The Philippine Executive Commission appointed today Felix de Lacosta as Director of the Bureau of Treasury of the Finance Department to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Pedro D. Jesus.

Attrition Strategy Of Reich Effective

(Continued From Page 1)

gic keypoint.

Employing tank and infantry reinforcements, the Soviet forces today attempted to encircle the city of Kharkov from the north and northeast. Northeast of the city, severe fighting has been going on to capture a railway station, which has been occupied and reoccupied by the opposing forces several times alternatively. No final outcome, however, has been decided yet as to the command of this station.

In the meantime, the Soviets pressing on Kharkov from the north have already reached a line eight miles north of the city and the advance troops are reported to be already staging sanguinary hand-to-hand fights against the German defenders along the outer positions. Severe battles are also reported to be going on between the Germans and the Soviets who are driving northward from Chuguev.

It is to be noted that since the Red Army has already detailed powerful forces to sever German lines in the rear, the big Kharkov campaign will see a decisive outcome in a few days.

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KARUIZAWA STAGES POPULAR MUSICALE

Japanese, German Artists Render Various Numbers Before Packed Crowd

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 10.—The second Tuesday Evening Concert sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai which was held tonight at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido was one of the most successful ones this season. The auditorium was packed with a large audience of both Japanese and foreigners. The success is due to the mixed musical program arranged by Professor Naotada Yamamoto and Mrs. M. Gerdts, the Music Committee of the Society. The artists who played in the concert were Miss Shizuko Chiba, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Miss Sakae Funao; Mrs. Elly Tauber, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Miss Yoko Matsukuma; Koji Taku, piano, and Mrs. Gerdts, soprano.

Mrs. Tauber, who appeared in last year's concert here and was highly appreciated, sang two Schubert's numbers, "Gute Nacht" and "Wasserfluth" and three Franz's numbers, "Bitte," "Widmung" and "Im Herbst." She displayed her talents that she was not only singer but a poet as well. Subtle emotion which was mingled in these German classic numbers was almost perfectly interpreted. Her voice was of lyric quality and was controled with admirable musical feeling. Miss Matsukuma accompanied Mrs. Tauber in a most sympathetic manner and shared enthusiastic ovation from the appreciative audience.

It was quite fortunate that the audience could enjoy piano solo numbers played by Mr. Taku, who studied at a Music Conservatory in Paris (under the direction of Alfred Crtot), for several years. In spite of a great drawback of playing at the upright piano, he was kind enough to play solo numbers for the audience. His numbers included "Doll's Romance Suite" Composed by himself; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance;" Debussy's "Children's Corner" Suite and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccio." His interpretation of the music, technique and expression were matured and delightful.

Mr. Taku is not only an accomplished pianist but a distinguished composer as well having publishes many excellent piano compositions. One which he played tonight was one of the best among them. It consisted of three movements, "Bolero," "Cradle Song" and "Military March." It was a masterpiece of artistic elements. Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" was played with splendid shades of tonal beauty, since the piece was one of the representing members by German composers of romanticism in the early stage. Debussy's "Children's Corner," another famous piece was rendered in an artistic fashion, disclosed. The last number was "Rondo Capriccio," which was played charmingly. "Hisakata-no Shizukeki," his own piano composiiton, with much Oriental emotion was played as an encore.

Miss Chiba Shines

Miss Shizuko Chiba, of Tokyo, who was recommended by the Nippon Musical Culture Association as a distinguished artist, sang two Japanese lyric numbers by contemporary composers, "Hymn" by Mitsukuri and "May" by Y. Hirai; two Schubert's pieces, "Ungedult," "Krache," and two Italian numbers, Paolo Tosti's "Penso" and Nino Pincinelli's "Tramonto D'autunno" (Autumn Evening). Her Japanese selections were rendered with elegant interpretations, pathos and lyric sentiments. Two German songs by Schubert were thoroughly enjoyed by the foreign audience as well as by Japanese as her recitative expression was without doubt captivating.

Miss Chiba then rendered two beautiful Italian semi-classical numbers, disclosing her versatile talent. Receiving an overwhelming applause, she sang Schubert's "Staendchen" as an encore. Her success was greatly aided by Miss Sakae Funao who accompanied the artist at the piano.

Mrs. Gerdts, soprano, who acted as the master of ceremony of the evening, and Mrs. Tauber gave two delightful duet numbers, Bohm's "Freuhlingsnacht" and "Ueber's Yah," accompanied by Miss Matsukuma, at the piano.

Mrs. Gerdts has for many years been on the Music Committee here. The renditions by these two artists were done with pleasant harmony of melodies and they received an enthusiastic applause.

During the intermission, Professor Yamamoto, chairman of the Music Committee, announced that a special concert will be given entitled "Orchestra Evening," on Saturday, August 14, at 7 p.m., at the same auditorium in which the Nippon Kosei String Orchestra, under his direction will play.

The program will include Suppe's "Light Cavalry-Overture;" Bach's "Suite;" Naosumi Yamamoto's "Doppelkozert," Two "Hai-Kai," quintet with flute, violin, viola, 'cello and piano—the first performance in Japan; violin solo by Shoichi Minegishi, accompanied by Miss Funao at the piano, Massenet's "Meditation from Thais," and Kreisler's "Schoen Rosmarin;" J. Strauss' "Waltz," "Geschichte aus dem Wiener Wald" and Schubert's Military March.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943

Nanking's Masterly Stroke

The steps instituted by the National Government of China a few days ago to force speculators at Shanghai to sell their extensive hoardings of cotton yarns and textiles to the Government is a notable development. The beneficial effects of this move will be far-reaching.

Obviously, by taking the entire stock of cotton yarns and textiles out of the hands of private speculators, the Nanking Government will be able to curb inflation drastically and to ease the livelihood of the masses of the people. But the effects will be felt not only by the people in the neighborhood of Shanghai and not only with respect to cotton goods. The Government will, for instance, be able to distribute the cotton goods among the agricultural populace in the interior, a move for which private dealers would have had neither the means nor the inclination. But the Government through its action will be able to render the benefited agriculturalists, their well-being enhanced to that extent, better able and more willing to send increased amounts of foodstuff to the Shanghai metropolitan area. The effect will be to expand the benefits to areas beyond Shanghai and to phases of living which at first glance would seem to have little connection with cotton goods.

By thus helping to keep down the cost of living in Shanghai while at the same time accelerating the rehabilitation of the agricultural population, the National Government will be materially enhancing the stability of the nation. Incidentally it will be adding deservedly to its own prestige and power and to the confidence with which it is regarded by its own citizens and by the rest of the world. All in all the compulsory purchase of cotton yarns and textiles is a masterly stroke of practical statesmanship.

But while the National Government of China is being deservedly praised for its bold and constructive action, the circumstances which made it possible should not be forgotten. It should not be forgotten, for instance, that although most of the speculators may be Chinese, they are people who had been contaminated by the Anglo-American disease of capitalistic and individualistic greed. It should not be forgotten, furthermore, that these speculators have been able to carry on their nefarious operations heretofore, because they could take advantage of the immunity which the Shanghai International Settlement afforded from the control of the National Government.

The National Government of China is able to take long needed measures of economic control now, because at last the International Settlement has been returned to Chinese jurisdiction through the instrumentality of Japan. The National Government is able to uproot the harmful influence of Anglo-American business attitudes at last, because the basis of Anglo-American power in China has been destroyed by the victories of Japan. Once again, in this case as in countless other instances, it is being proved that the mission of Japan is making possible a new era of better government and prosperity for China and, in fact, for all of Greater East Asia.

The Road to Tokyo

The American High Command has an insoluble problem which must be proving to be a mad nightmare. It is none other than the basic problem of how to conduct the war against Japan. Surprising as it may seem, it is a singular fact that for all the bloody sacrifices which the Americans have already made, the United States still has no definite plan as to how it can ever really come to grips with the main strength of Japan.

"There are many roads to Tokyo, and we shall take all of them", President Roosevelt once boasted. His military experts realize, however, that there is not a single road to Tokyo which the American forces can possibly take. They know that without any route by which they can approach Japan, they will never have even the opportunity to launch an attack on the main strength of Japan, let alone defeat it. Yet, how to gain this necessary access to the vital centers of Japanese strength is a problem for which the American High Command obviously can find no answer. Japan remains as inaccessible and unassailable to them today as ever.

About this time last year, the Americans thought they had found the answer in a large-scale offensive in the Southwest Pacific. Having landed their forces on Guadalcanal, they expected to roll back the Japanese quickly from island to island until they should have captured all the regions of the South. Then utilizing these islands as stepping stones, they expected to strike at the heart of Japan.

Today, after one year of the bloodiest losses that the Americans have ever in their history been forced to suffer, they still remain in the jungles of the Solomons hardly beyond hailing distance of the spot where they originally landed. Far from striding over island stepping stones to Japan in a rapid offensive, the American movements have been measured not even in terms of miles but in terms of yards and even inches.

So next they pinned their hopes on the China front. The Chungking armies would roll back the Japanese to the sea, and after a few bombings by American planes from convenient air bases to be set up in coastal China, Japan would collapse, the Americans dreamed. The beauty of this plan was that the Americans would not have to make any bloody sacrifices; Chungking would shoulder all the burden. All that the United States would have to do would be to send equipment and supplies to the Chungking armies and at the most to contribute some American air units.

But realistic analysts like Hanson Baldwin have blasted this pipe dream. Aside from any question of the inefficiency or incompetence of the Chungking regime, there is the purely physical factor of the supply route. At the height of its usefulness, the much-publicized Burma Road actually carried a total of only 6,000 tons a month, or less than the cargo of one small freighter. It meant less than 200 tons of supplies a day for all the armies of Chungking. Today, with the Burma Road in Japanese hands, the American supply routes by air and mountain trail from India to Chungking are capable of transporting only a small fraction of the amount the Burma Road used to carry. But one division of troops with modern equipment consumes 700 tons of ammunition alone in the course of just one day's action. An offensive may involve a hundred divisions. To state this one fact alone is enough to prove that no offensive can be launched against Japan on the China front.

What other road is there for the Americans to take in their war against Japan? By way of the Aleutians? Directly across the Central Pacific where the former American possessions of Wake and Guam and the myriad other island bases of Japan form an impenetrable labyrinth to trap the unwary intruder? These roads offer even less practical prospects than the futile road through the Southwest Pacific or through China.

A Year Ago Today

August 12, 1942

A citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the first and second air raid units which within 10 days from the time the war started on December 8, 1941 destroyed completely the air forces of the United States in the area of the Philippines, reveals the announcement released today by the Navy Ministry.

* * *

Worried over the unsatisfactory progress in the productivity expansion scheme, President Roosevelt exhorted the nation to give their all to increase production and announced the institution of "The Productivity Expansion Encouragement Prize." In addition to the President's statements, a lot of appeals have been made by American Government leaders to urge the nation to increase production. Noteworthy in these appeals is the lack of optimism in the tone of the Government leaders' speech.

* * *

The first air raid alarm since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was sounded in Melbourne today. Details of the circumstances leading to the sounding of the alert were not given.

* * *

Indicating the fervent patriotism of the Indian masses and the deep-rootedness of their anti-British feelings, patriotic demonstrations leading to bloody clashes with the British police are occurring throughout India. The British have gone so far as to use armored cars to suppress patriotic Indian outbursts. Large-scale demonstrations have begun in Poona where Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi is imprisoned in the Agha Khan Palace.

* * *

Cut off from the vast rubber sources in Malaya and Indonesia, the United States, facing a dangerous shortage in this vital material, has turned in desperation to Trinidad and British Guiana to replenish dwindling stocks.

* * *

Crack Japanese Forces operating in the Sungyang sector, in southwestern Chekiang Province, have annihilated Chungking forces at a point northwest of Patu, about 20 kilometers north of Kwangsin. Meanwhile, another Japanese unit has annihilated 800 enemy troops who hid in the mountainous district northeast of Hwapu; 20 kilometers northwest of Changshan.

PUNISHMENT OF TOKYO RAIDERS CLAIMED WHOLLY JUSTIFIABLE

1909 Hague Regulation Is No Protection to Men Who Deliberately Bomb Non-Military Objectives

By JUMPEI SHINOBU
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Jumpei Shinobu, LL. D., professor of international law at Waseda University, has served for long at the Foreign Office in various capacities, including that of consul-general at Calcutta. The most outstanding of his published works are International Law in the Shanghai Conflict, 1933, and Lectures on International Law in Time of War, 4 vols., 1941.

On April 18, 1942, a squadron of American bombers made a futile attempt to raid Tokyo. According to announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters and the Washington High Command, all the planes, except one, were either damaged or destroyed. The squadron was under the command of Major-General Doolittle, who was later transferred to the North African front.

The American bombers, failing to attack military objectives, deliberately bombed and machine-gunned nonmiltiary establishments, hospitals and school buildings, as well as innocent civilians, including school children and farmers. Many of the raiders were brought down by anti-aircraft fire and the crews were meted out appropriate punishment for their malfeasance. The American Government self-assertively construed this just action of Japan as a violation of the Hague Regulation of 1909 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and unleashed an uncalled-for tirade against this country.

The question is whether a belligerent Government has the right to administer special punishment to war prisoners, if they are found to have wilfully committed offences of militarily illegal character. It is apparent that effectives, if they purposely bomb and machine-gun non-combatants and non-military installations, forfeit the right to be treated as prisoners of war when they are captured. They could be tried for the offences they have committed and punished accordingly.

Punishment Justified

In this case it would not at all be an arbitrary action to exclude the question of their treatment from the scope of the Hague Regulation of 1909 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land. It may be mentioned that the regulation under Article IV provides that prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them, and that they must be humanely treated. This stipulation is the guiding principle for the treatment of war prisoners. It has been incorporated in the Geneva Convention of 1929 concerning the Treatment of Prisoners of War, which has a similar specific provision under Article II. Inasmuch as war prisoners are hors de combat, having fallen into the power of the enemy after giving up any idea of resistance, it is not only inhuman, but also unnecessary to maltreat or punish them. But if some captured prisoners are found to have deliberately carried out attacks on non-combatants and non-military objects in preference to undertaking attacks which are obligatory on the prosecution of war, they can be punished for their evil-doing, and such a punishment is justified.

During the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars in the Meiji era, Japan accorded fair and humane treatment to war prisoners. It was the unanimous verdict of international jurists in the West that Japan was as faithful as any other country in observing international law in this regard. Japan treated some 80,000 Russian prisoners extremely humanely. It is no wonder that they expressed their satisfaction at the kind and just treatment accorded them by this country.

Humane Treatment Given

No less humane treatment was given by Japan to the German prisoners who were captured in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914, as a sequel to its participation in the last World War. It is on record that the German and Austrian prisoners of war, some 4,700 in number, were more than satisfied with the benevolent treatment extended to them by this country. Hence, it is clear that it is not in the nature of Japan to treat war prisoners harshly.

The American flyers, who were given deserving punishment, were made to pay for their irrational acts not sanctioned by any written or unwritten code of warfare. It is a fact that Japan is according generous treatment to a large number of British, American, Dutch and other prisoners who have either surrendered or been captured in the course of a series of decisive engagements. These prisoners have committed no offence, because they have simply discharged their duties in conducting legitimate fighting, and so they deserve to be treated as humanely and kindly as possible. The International Red Cross Society has already reported that the prisoners of war in Japan are being treated fairly and justly.

Humane treatment of war prisoners is governed by certain indispensable conditions. In the first place, war prisoners must be obedient in their behaviors while detained in the captor country. They no doubt enjoy some specified rights, but at the same time they are subjected to a number of obligations. One of the obligations is that they should faithfully abide by the laws and regulations of the captor country, which is not expected to treat them as its guests. That the war prisoners be treated humanely is conditioned by an obligation not to offer any resistance to the armed corps or its members of the captor country. In the second place, bona fide war prisoners must be those who have never committed militarily illegal offences, that is, war crimes against a belligerent nation.

Definition of War Crime

A war crime is a violation of the rules and customs of warfare. Injuries intentionally administered to innocent civilians of a belligerent nation and deliberate bombing of non-military targets such as schools and hospitals, as well as those establishments protected by the code of warfare are regarded as war crimes, because they violate the rules and customs of warfare. There are also war crimes set forth in the military and naval criminal codes, wartime municipal laws and military laws enforced in a territory under armed occupation. It is, therefore, obvious that both theory and precedent agree that violations of the universally recognized rules and customs of warfare shall be arraigned as war crimes. The punishment meted out to some American flyers is fully vindicated on this ground alone.

International law condones damage to be inflicted on non military establishments or injury to be administered to civilians, provided such actions are done unintentionally or due to a grave error in judgment. Consequently, inadvertent actions are pardonable. But international law does not give any protection to an effective if he deliberately causes damage to non-military objectives and injury to non-combatants. In this case it empowers the captor country to mete out such punishment to him as it deems necessary. This is another reason why no objection can be raised against the punishment administered to some of the crews of the American bombers by the Japanese authorities. The step taken by Japan was legitimate, as well as legal.

Japan Acted Rightly

Although the American Government is perfectly aware that Japan had acted within the bounds of legal propriety, it has taken shelter behind the Geneva Convention of 1929 concerning the Treatment of War Prisoners to allege that the step taken by the Japanese military authorities contravened this international agreement. At the outset, it may be pointed out that Japan has not ratified the said convention and, therefore, it cannot be bound by its stipulations. Be that as it may, it is true that Japan, though it has not ratified the convention, is faithfully respecting the spirit of it in its treatment of war prisoners, as endorsed by the views expressed from time to time by the inspectors of the International Red Cross Society and the officers of the prisoners themselves. The convention in question does not provide that prisoners who have committed war crimes should be accorded the same treatment as given to legitimate war prisoners.

How can then the Washington Government allege that Japan has contravened its provisions? America's move is either designed for home consumption or to make a spurious prejudicial propaganda against this country. It has no legal or international backing.

It must be noted that Japan is honestly and sincerely observing all the international agreements and regulations relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, which do not prohibit the administering of punishment to them, if they are found to have committed war crimes against a belligerent nation before or after their capture. For instance, if a flyer after wilfully bombing and machine-gunning non-combatants and non-military targets is apprehended by the members of a local corps, he is liable to be brought before the Military Tribunal to be tried as a combatant who has intentionally committed war crimes. He is immediately, by his own action, debarred from seeking the protection of laws and customs governing the treatment of rightful war prisoners. After due trial, he is given appropriate punishment. His Government has no right to allege that he has been treated unjustly. Moreover, a punishment of this nature is accorded to serve as an object lesson to prospective perpetrators of war crimes. If the activities of effectives are not restricted to military objects

(Continued on Page 3)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter V

C. R. Das in Power (1924-25)

(Continued)

About the middle of 1924, matters began to approach a crisis once again. This crisis was of course different in character from that of 1921-1922. The Government felt hardpressed from all sides. Not only in Bengal, but throughout the country, the local bodies (municipalities, district boards, etc.) were coming under the control of the Nationalists and to that extent, official power and influence were eliminated. In all the legislatures, a stiff fight was being waged and in two provinces, Central Provinces and Bengal, the working of the new constitution was paralysed. In Bengal, the Tarakeswar Satyagraha, though it began as a movement for the reform of the temple administration, soon developed into a political movement and gradually assumed serious proportions.

Over and above, this, according to the Government, there was a strong undercurrent of revolutionary activity and the Government were particularly annoyed by public resolutions, praising the revolutionary Gopinath Saha, though the appreciation was of a qualified and conditional character. In August, when the influence of the Swaraj Party was at its height, the annual conference of the Party was held in Calcutta. Leaders from the different provinces were present on the occasion. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm very great. That was the signal for the Government to strike. During the last twelve months they had not been altogether inactive and had been closely following events.

Several Arrested

Soon after the Delhi Congress in September 1923, a number of Congress workers belonging to the Swaraj Party of Bengal had been suddenly arrested and put in prison without any trial under an old regulation called "Regulation III of 1818." The explanation given by the Government at the time was that the revolutionary movement was raising its head again and it was therefore necessary to resort to speedy suppression. Though the arrests created considerable resentment at the time, it was not followed by any further developments and the excitement gradually subsided. After a year, the Government decided to repeat those tactics again. They did not know how to suppress the Swaraj Party otherwise. The activities of the Party, except in the case of the Tarakeswar Satyagraha and similar Campaigns, were carried on within the bounds of the law, but they caused considerable embarrassment to the Government; nevertheless the Government could not take any legal proceedings against the Swarajists. All attempts to suppress the Tarakeswar Satyagraha campaign had not only failed but had served to evoke greater enthusiasm on the part of the people. In sheer desperation the Government therefore decided to strike at the root of the organization and since that was not possible through a trial in a court of law, they resolved to imprison some of the principal organisers of the Swaraj Party without trial.

On October 25, 1924, in the early hours of the morning, they made a clean sweep of a large number of Congressmen in Calcutta and other places in Bengal. These arrests were made partly under Regulation III of 1818, and partly under an emergency ordinance (called the Bengal Ordinance) promulgated by the Viceroy at midnight on October 24. This ordinance conferred on the Government of Bengal power of arrest and imprisonment similar to those conferred on the Government of India by Regulation III of 1818, and the ordinance was issued in order to help the Government of Bengal to order arrest and imprisonment without trial of persons in Bengal, without any reference to the Government of India

Prominent Leaders Included

Among those arrested were two prominent Swarajist members of the Bengal Legislative Council, Anil Baran Roy and S. C. Mitra, and myself. Some of the warrants as in the case of three of us, had been under the Regulation, whereas in the case of the others, they had been issued under the newly-promulgated Bengal Ordinance. The warrants under the Regulation had been signed as early as July 1, the day after the Government were finally defeated in their attempt to retain the ministers in office and work the diarchical constitution. It has not been explained yet as to why the warrants had not been executed for nearly three months. The conjecture generally made is that the Bengal Government waited for sanction to a larger number of arrests and also for the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance. Moreover, the whole matter had to be placed before the then Labor Secretary of State for India, Lord Olivier, and so the delay was unavoidable.

With regard to the raison d'etre of these arrests, the public notion at that time was that the pressure of the Swarajists in the local bodies (especially the Calcutta Municipality), in the legislatures and at Tarakeswar had unnerved the Government. And the reason why they struck only in Bengal, was that the anti-Government forces were strongest in that province.

Nation Aroused

The large number of arrests made so suddenly and unexpectedly on October 25th, created tremendous excitement in the country. Official circles came out with the excuse that a revolutionary conspiracy was on foot and the arrests had to be made before anything serious happened. But it was hard to persuade the public that those who had been arrested were engaged in a revolutionary conspiracy.

Public clamor against the arrests continued to be very strong and one month after my arrest, the Government began to think seriously of releasing me. But the prestige of the police, at whose instance the arrests had been made, stood in the way and the proposal had to be dropped. The agitation over my arrest was the strongest at the time because the public thought that the object of the Government was to strike at the Swarajist administration of the new Corporation. Everyone knew, including the extreme loyalists, that I was engaged day and night in my municipal duties and had been forced to give up politics altogether, since I was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.

Official and semi-official circles were therefore at pains to put forward an excuse for the arrests which would find some credence among the public. The Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta, The Statesman and The Englishman (now defunct), came out with statements to the effect that I was the brain of the revolutionary conspiracy. My solicitors at once filed legal proceedings against both of the papers for defamation. The proceedings dragged on for months and in the meantime attempts were made to secure the help of the Government in the suit in the matter of obtaining proofs to substantiate the charges made against me in the press in support of the Government. As the Government did not agree to help in the matter, an attempt was made to secure the assistance of the India Office in London.

Cabinet Changes

By that time there had been a change in the Cabinet in England. A general election had taken place in October and as a result of the scare created by the Zinovieff letter, there had been a landslide in favor of the Conservative Party. Following the defeat of the Labor Party at the polls, the Labor Secretary of State for India, Lord Olivier, had made room for the Conservative Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead. Though the India Office was inclined to help the Anglo-India papers in the suit brought against them for defamation, they were unable to find any documentary evidence to prove my complicity in a revolutionary conspiracy. Forward, the Swarajist paper of Calcutta, happened to get hold of and publish a letter, written to Calcutta from London on the subject, in which an agent of the India Office was reported to have said that I had been arrested on the verbal testimony borne against me by certain people, but that there was no documentary evidence against me. The publication of this letter further embarrassed the Government.

No one in India felt these persecutions more than Deshbandhu Das did. In a magnificent speech delivered from the Mayoral chair of the Calcutta Corporation, he gave vent to the deep indignation which stirred the public at the time. He accepted full responsibility for what the Chief Executive Officer had done and challenged the Government to arrest him.

The Government did not accept the challenge but replied in a different way. They opened negotiations with him for a settlement of the entire Indian question. At that time, Mahatma Gandhi was politically a back-number. He had confined himself to the Khadi campaign, having retired from the political movement which was under the control of the Swarajist leaders. The memory of the negotiations in December 1921, had left an impression on the official mind that it was possible to come to an understanding with the Deshbandhu if the major issues were tackled in an earnest and sincere manner. Lord Lytton personally had a very high appreciation of him as a man. And at the time no official felt the pressure of the popular movement more than the Governor of Bengal did. In those days, to settle with the Congress, meant to settle wtih Deshbandhu C. R. Das. Therefore, unknown to the outside world, negotiations between the Deshbandhu and the Governor of Bengal, Lord Lytton, went on for some months.

Funds Raised

With his shrewd political instinct, the Deshbandhu thought of making use of the public feeling roused by the arrests of October 1924. He appealed at once for a fund to be used for national reconstruction. The economic situation in the country was not favourable and many people thought that the response to the appeal would be disappointing. But the leader knew better. In spite of unfavorable forecasts, he had a very good response and that was a further proof of public confidence in him.

At the end of the year, the annual session of the Congress was held at Belgaum in Bombay Presidency. This Congress was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi and it was the last Congress attended by the Deshbandhu. The proceedings were marked by extreme cordiality between the Mahatma and the Swarajists. The principal program of work adopted for the coming year was the extension of home-spinning and home-weaving and it was enjoined on every member of the Congress to produce a certain quantity of yarn as his membership subscription. The only other significant fact about the Belgaum Congress was the attempt of Mrs. Annie Besant to get her Commonwealth of India Bill ratified by the Congress. This Bill, which was to confer Home Rule on India, had been drafted by her and her intention was to have it introduced in the British Parliament as a private Bill. She felt that her hands would be considerably strengthened if the Congress gave the stamp of approval to her pet constitution, but none of the Congress leaders would be drawn into her net. She therefore had to leave the Belgaum Congress disappointed.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Clear Vision 60 Years Since

To the Editor:

This letter of Alfred Austin's (Once Poet Laureate) taken from "The, Autobiography of Alfred Austin," pages 129-131, may interest the readers of the Nippon Times:

Swinford Old Manor,
May, 8, 1885.

"My Dear Sir:—

"I thank you and those gentlemen who are acting with you for your letter. But I have no intention of seeking admission to the House of Commons. Had it been otherwise, I should have been proud to represent a division of the flourishing town in whose vicinity, as you kindly remind me, I was born.

"Did the motives that govern this determination repose upon considerations of private convenience, there would be nothing more to be said. But it is upon public grounds, and for political reasons, that I am unable to accept any of the invitations to stand for Parliament, of late repeatedly addressed to me, and I feel I owe it to you and others to explain, as briefly as I can, my repugnance to a career which most men covet, and apparently all men regard as a distinction.

"I suppose it is a proposition which none would dispute, though few, I fear, trouble themselves to analyse it, that no man has a sufficient excuse for entering the House of Commons unless he believes that, by so doing, he can serve his country and strengthen the Empire. Now, whether I am right or whether I am wrong, I am profoundly of opinion that the country is being demoralised and the Empire is being imperilled by that Assembly, which has gradually concentrated into itself all the representation of the State, only to find itself impotent against the manoeuvres of the Cabinet, when led by a bold and dexterous tactician. Were I to dwell upon the most recent fruits of government by the House of Commons and the creatures of its choice, I should have to write you, not a letter, but a lament. It is enough to say that no man any longer is proud of being an Englishman. With a gigantic expenditure, but a skeleton Army, and an improvised Fleet, is it wonderful if we have forfeited our honour, and had to ransom our existence?

"It is our machinery, our Constitutional machinery—in other words, the House of Commons—that has wrought all this mischief, and prepared all this shame. I often hear men say, 'if we could only get rid of Mr. Gladstone.' The observation proves the shallowness of the political understanding of those who make it. Mr. Gladstone is only the figure-head of an unseaworthy vessel. He is what fifty years of Party strife, Parliamentary devices, and public speaking have made him. They would have made Ajax an electioneering agent, and Nestor a vainglorious sophist. They say that when the Battle of Thrasymene was being fought, the contending forces were so furiously engaged, an earthquake rolled unheededly away. The very foundations of the Commonwealth are being undermined, and the pillars of the Empire shaken. But the House of Commons has been too fiercely occupied with Franchise Bills and Redistribution Bills to heed the convulsion.

"The House of Commons is, doubtless, an excellent sounding-board for the voice of personal ambition—a first-rate arena for a gladiator whose tongue is his sword. But I look upon the gift of popular oratory with the gravest mistrust. It is in silence that all great works are written, and all great deeds are done. Men of action found Empires, rhetoricians destroy them. Alas! alas! Had the present Prime Minister been a stammerer and a stutterer, or had he loved his country enough to impose a curb on his congenital volubility, England would not be where she is —'now, none so poor to do her reverence.'

"It is only outside the House of Commons that these truths can be urged, and only, I believe, by people outside the House of Commons

(Continued on Page 3)

Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,941 TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Ahmedabad Citizens Stone Police; Other Areas Seething With Unrest

Riot Fever Grips Patriots on 1st Anniversary Of Gandhi's Arrest—Authorities Decide Food Control as Production Decrease Grows Critical

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—Disorders broke out in Ahmedabad, Mahatma Gandhi's native city, as well as in other parts of India on August 9 to mark the passage of a year since the arrest of the Mahatma and other leaders of the Indian National Congress by the British authorities, according to New Delhi reports.

In Ahmedabad, stoning of policemen and police stations by the populace are frequent occurrences, while sabotage has been simultaneously commenced in factories and markets.

Also in various districts of Madras Province, the people are holding demonstrative meetings demanding Mr. Gandhi's release and convened prayer gatherings to supplicate his health.

In Calcutta, all the stores have closed in demonstrative manifestations. Meanwhile, a large number of Indians have been arrested in altercations and petty clashes between the authorities and the people.

To Control Food

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Authorities in India have decided to enforce immediately a foodstuff distribution system in all cities and towns of India, according to the decision reached by the Central Legislature, according to New Delhi reports.

For enforcement of the new food distribution system, a central training institute was established at Bombay to train officials for food distribution.

No Relief Seen

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 11.—The sessions of the Central Legislature of India held on Sunday and Monday heatedly discussed the food supply situation because the first crop of the year is expected to show a notable decrease due to flood and other causes, according to reports from New Delhi.

The attitude of the Government was severely criticised by many members as all Government measures have failed to relieve the suffering of the people.

"However long and heatedly we might discuss the food problem, arguing does not bring any solution," said one member. "Proper measures should be adopted and immediately put into effect. The food shortage in Bengal district is caused because the officials shipped a portion of the supplies to the Burma front, and no step has so far been taken to replenish the stock for local consumption. When any amount of foodstuff is sent to other districts, the authorities should immediately obtain new supplies to meet the local demand."

Government officials attempting to explain the food situation in order to reply to these severe criticisms, declared:

"The food shortage in Bengal is not caused due to shipments made to other districts. Inefficient transportation facilities have also contributed to the shortage. In the past three months, 190 carloads of provisions reached Calcutta district every day on an average. To Bombay district, foodstuff is also being brought in as much as possible as transportation facilities permit. But as the import of food from foreign countries is impossible, there is no way but to distribute properly what is produced in the country."

Such explanations, however, failed to satisfy the members and thus followed agitated discussions.

Press Comments

Thursday, August 12
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Italy Strengthened
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-American Palaver

Italy Strengthened

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The only course open to Italy is to fight on. Should the nation bow down before the United States and Britain in the face of momentary difficulties, it would find itself as a slave of the Anglo-Saxons.

When news of the political change first reached them, the United States and Britain harbored the illusion that the fighting spirit of the Italian people was entirely broken. The boasts of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and the seven-article peace terms said to have been presented by General Dwight Eisenhower, all testify to that. The German-Italian alliance was concluded, as Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels points out, on the basis of a spiritual communion between the two great leaders of Europe, Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Il Duce Mussolini, but at the same time it was based on the burning hatred of the United States and Britain shared by the German and Italian peoples. The alliance was concluded amid the expression of bursting enthusiasm on the part of the two peoples because they understood it to mean the establishment of a new order in Europe after overthrowing the plutocratic influence of the United States and Britain.

Prior to the Sicilian campaign, the United States and Britain mobilized all available machinery to convey their view that their enemy was not the Italian people but the Fascist dictatorship of Signor Mussolini. Once this dictatorship was dissolved, they said, they would renew their friendly relations with Italy and respect the glorious history, freedom and honor of Italy. When the political change came, however, they broadcast their demand that Italy should make an unconditional surrender and emphasized that the whole peninsula should be offered as an anti-Axis base for operations against Germany. This shows how much their words are worth.

The Italian people have now been thoroughly roused. They now know [illegible] to expect from their enemies, [illegible] are now united behind the [illegible] Cabinet in the spirit of do [illegible]

[illegible] ence of German and [illegible] hat took place some- [illegible] Italy was con- [illegible] of Italy's deter- [illegible] the war with [illegible] do not know [illegible] was reached.

It is said that by readjusting the Eastern Front lines, Germany will have a certain number of divisions to spare for the southern European front. By distributing this great strength over the vital spots the fortifications of Europe will be strengthened. Further reinforcements and war material will no doubt be sent to Italy.

Thus the political change may be considered to have strengthened the war structure of Italy. We rejoice at this development and hope that the Italians will fight as valiantly as ever.

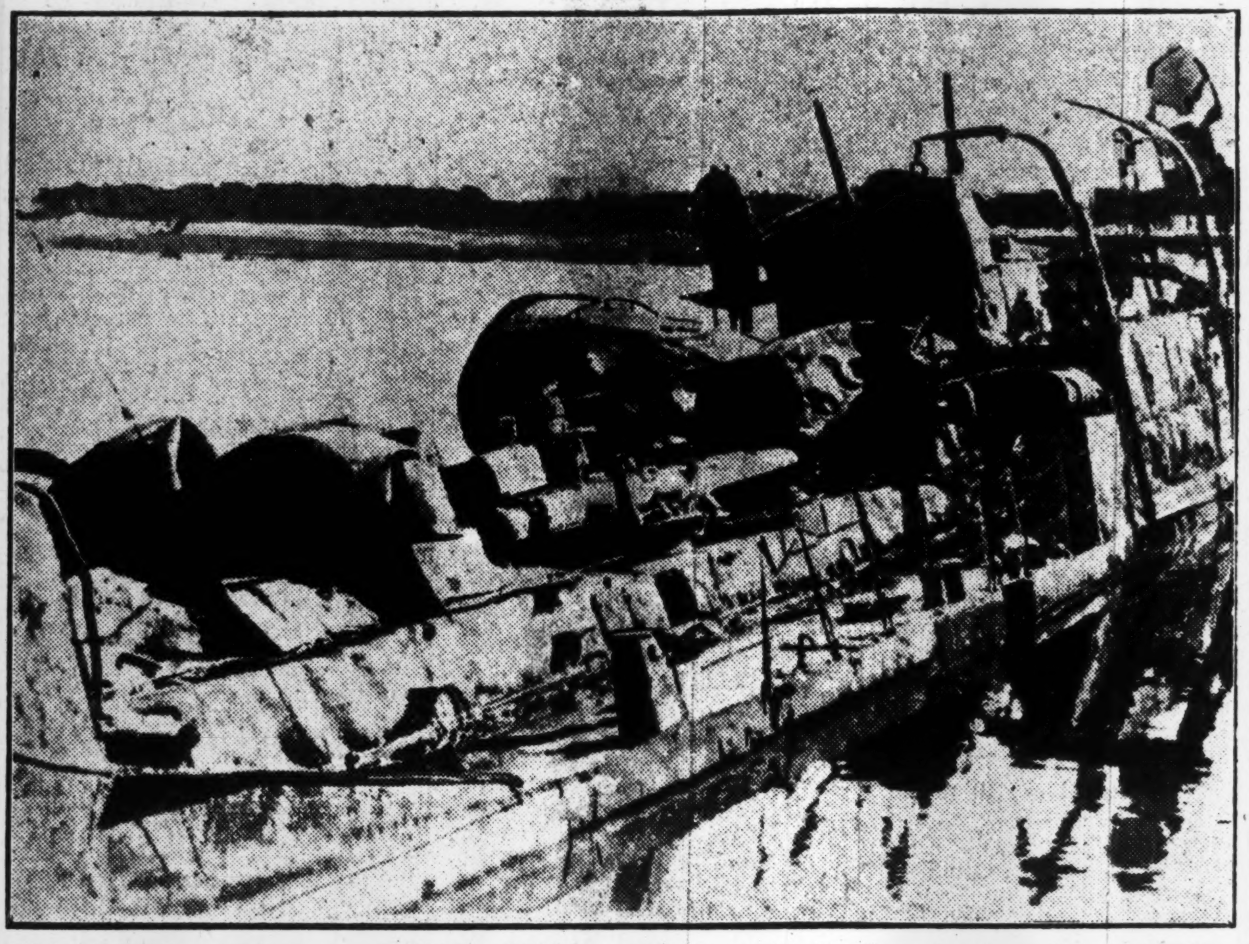
Anglo-American Palaver

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Montreal on August 10 by air and conferred with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada. He is scheduled to leave for Washington in a day or two, according to a news dispatch. We may expect another series of boasts and surmises to the blare of trumpets.

The United States and Britain began their palaver aboard the ill-fated Prince of Wales in August, 1941, when they concocted the notorious Atlantic Charter. They held a second conference immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the third conference, in June, 1942, they discussed the Anglo-Soviet military alliance treaty and aid to the Soviets under the American-Soviet agreement. The fourth is known as the Casablanca conference. On this occasion, which was in January this year, the Anglo-Saxons decided to overthrow Germany first of all and declared their policy to be to secure the unconditional surrender of the Axis nations. In May this year, Churchill went to Washington with the leaders of the British army and navy to take advantage of the favorable turn in the Tunisian campaign in order to develop the political possibilities of North Africa. Churchill now will confer with the American leaders for a sixth time.

Such conferences on the part of our enemies do us no harm and we are only curious as to why they must hold them so often. If their favorite weapon is propaganda and nerve warfare, our answer consists of bullets and bayonets. At this conference the United States and Britain will no doubt discuss the Sicilian campaign in connection with the Italian political change and an intensified offensive against Ger-

(Continued on Page 2)



SMASHED INTO A SCRAP HEAP is this Soviet destroyer following a furious bombing attack by Germany's famous Stukas. The above photo graphically shows the stupendous destructive power being wielded by the war forces of the Reich in their efforts to steadily "bleed away" the seemingly limitless war strength of their doughty foe.

Nippon Defense Hits U.S. Planes In N. Chishima

Imperial Units Launch Immediate Attack on Invaders; Force Enemy To Flee, Says Northern Army

NORTHERN ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT, August 12, 12:00 Noon—Several American planes flying over North Chishima at 7:10 a.m. on August 12, were immediately attacked and repulsed by our Defense Units.

14 Soviet Warcraft, Over 40 Subs Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The Soviet battleship, Pariskaia-Kommura, 23,016 tons, four cruisers, one flagship, eight destroyers, and over 40 submarines have been sunk in the Black Sea by German and Rumanian air forces since the beginning of the war, German military authorities announced today. Also, many other warships have been damaged. Furthermore, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet has lost all important naval ports on the northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea, and thus are now depending on second-rate ports on the southeast coast. The fleet's activity has therefore, been seriously weakened by the great loss of ships and naval ports.

WAR FLASH

British Positions Shelled

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—German long-range guns along the Straits of Dover suddenly became active this morning, terrifically shelling British positions on the other side of the Straits for an hour and a half, announced the British authorities, it is reported from London.

East Britain Raided

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Axis bomber plane units bombed the eastern section of Britain last night, according to a London dispatch.

348 Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—In the Eastern Front German forces smashed 348 Soviet tanks yesterday, according to an announcement made by German military authorities this noon.

Soviets Lose 21 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—German air forces attacked yesterday Soviet fighter plane units consisting of several hundred bombers, more than 10 dive-bombers, several units of anti-tank planes in a sector south of Bielgorod and succeeded in shooting down 21 Soviet planes, Major Albert Freytag, D.N.B. Luftwaffe correspondent, reported today regarding the Eastern Front activity.

Also southwest of Bielgorod, 13 Soviet artillery positions were silenced while eight tanks were destroyed.

In the Vyazma district, the Luftwaffe cooperated with the land units and destroyed five tanks and 17 anti-aircraft guns.

Portuguese Strikes End

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The strikes that had broken out in Portugal on July 26 were settled yesterday with workers having returned to their posts.

Anti-Army Riot Disrupts Seattle; Unrest in U.S. Seen Spreading

The thickening unrest, dissatisfaction and tension which marks wartime America has again been startlingly revealed in the report of another clash between citizens and authorities at Seattle, Washington, on August 10. Following closely on the heels of a similar outbreak at Vancouver, in the same state recently, the "color wars" in the East and the recurrent labor difficulties, the vital "Achilles heel" of the enemy is glaringly evident.

Moreover, a large reduction in food consumption is being feared soon as a result of poor crop yield while the census report that the United States has experienced a drop in its population since April, 1940, a staggering indication that despite their cheerful announcements, America is steadily on the downgrade.

New Clash in Seattle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—In the midst of prevailing uneasiness throughout America due to the outbreak of disturbances such as the "color wars" at Detroit and New York and the recent clash between soldiers and citizens at Vancouver, Washington, another fracas between the populace and servicemen occured at Seattle, Washington yesterday, according to AP dispatches. More than 700 citizens in the Northwest port city participated in the anti-military outburst, it is reported.

The igniting spark for the whole affair was kindled when a certain non-commissioned officer of the U.S. coast defense corps reprimanded a drunken bluejacket strutting through the street brandishing a whiskey bottle. The general public, which had been harboring grudges against the military, soon surrounded the officer and demanded that he release the offending sailor. They followed even to the lockup and threatened to break down the structure if their demands were not granted. In the circumstances, the police had to interfere and a violent clash between the authorities and the crowd soon started.

37 Per Cent Food Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The United States Department of Agriculture made public its first food production estimates for the year 1943, which reveals that 37 per cent cut in public consumption will be necessary, according to Washington reports.

1. Agricultural crops in general are estimated lower by 10 per cent as compared to the previous year.

2. Meat supply is expected to increase by 10 per cent, the increase being chiefly in pork, poultry and eggs.

3. Outlooks are for increased production in the following food supplies: pork, eggs, poultry, milk, fats, citrous fruit, and potatoes.

Decreases are expected in beef, mutton, fish, fruits, vegetables, sugar, rice, tea and cocoa.

4. Ultimately, the American people will have to cut down their food consumption 37 per cent as compared with last year.

On the other hand, the United States Wartime Food Supply Bureau announced that in the year ending June 30, 1944, production of soy beans will increase twelvefold in comparison to the previous year's output. Consequently Americans are urged to make greater use of this substitute food.

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Sports Hall Is Planned in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, August 11.—Desiring to implant the Shonan youths with the fighting spirit of Japanese through Japanese martial arts, the Japanese association in Shonan has decided to construct a gigantic sports hall patterned after the Butoku-Den in Tokyo, it was disclosed here today.

When the construction of the hall is finished, Japanese experts will be engaged to teach judo, fencing, archery and other martial arts which are valued by the Japanese as indispensable in perfecting physical as well as spiritual development of the youths.

The site for the projected edifice is expected to be selected as soon as it is understood that the officials of the Japanese association already are negotiating with the competent officials of the military administration concerning the matter.

It is also understood that an auxiliary hall to be devoted for the training of girls also will be constructed.

Soong Meets Grigg

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—Chungking Foreign Minister Dr. T. V Soong called on British Secretary of State for War Sir James Grigg at the War Office today, according to London reports.

Anglo-U.S. Committee On Fapi to Disappear

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The Anglo-American Fapi Stabilization Committee, founded in 1939 with a capital of 50 million dollars, will be dissolved soon, according to a dispatch received here from Chungking.

The reasons given were that the agreement made at the time the committee was established will expire shortly and that the committee's activities have been nullified by the blockade of the Japanese Army.

The 50 million dollar capital will be entrusted to the four banks under the Chungking Government in the form of loans, the money to be used according to the committee's articles of incorporation. All members of the committee will soon return to their respective countries, the reports said.

Koizumi Sees Workers

Welfare Minister Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi on Wednesday inspected the Shibaura Electric Company's Fujimicho Physical Training Station and the Higashi-Shibaura Tsushin Company's Physical Training Station. He viewed the youthful industrial workers doing calisthenics and inspected their training quarters and dining rooms.

CHURCHILL SEES CANADIAN HEAD

Discusses War Plans In Quebec--Slated To Meet Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—British Prime Minister Churchill conferred with Canadian Premier Mackenzie King and other members of the Canadian War Cabinet this morning and reported on the present war situation in Europe and also on his coming conference with President Roosevelt of the United States, according to Quebec reports.

British and Canadian representatives conferred all morning today on future strategic operations.

Roosevelt for Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—President Roosevelt will proceed to Canada for conference with British Prime Minister Churchill, it was announced by the White House today, according to reports received here from Washington.

U.S. War Leaders Also Going

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—President Roosevelt shortly leaving for Quebec to confer with British Prime Minister Churchill, will be accompanied by representatives of the United States Army, Navy and Air forces, according to reports from Washington.

Enemy Envoys See Stalin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union conferred with United States Ambassador William Standley and British Ambassador Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr today at the Kremlin, according to Reuter reports from Moscow.

Pacific War Meet Opens

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—President Roosevelt opened the Pacific Military Conference at noon today, by inviting to the White House representatives of Great Britain, Chungking, and the Netherlands, according to reports from Washington.

'Big News' Awaited

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—The conviction that the greatest news of

(Continued on Page 2)

Cruiser Limps Into 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—A Fiji-type British cruiser which was damaged entered the port of Gibraltar early yesterday from the Mediterranean, it is reported from La Linea.

Halifax in England

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, arrived in England today but the reason for his return is not clear, according to Washington reports.

Shigemitsu to Confer With Stahmer, Indelli

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu will meet Reichsambassador H. G. Stahmer and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli in an important conference at 3:30 p.m. today, at the official residence of the Foreign Minister.

REDS IN CHINA CAUGHT IN NET

Army Chasing Enemy In North Peking Area; Retreat Lines Closed

Domei

EASTERN MENGCHIANG FRONT, August 11.—Following fierce mountain battles, Imperial Forces conducting an encirclement campaign against Communist troops in the mountains north of Yenking, by dawn this morning came within sight of a certain vital undisclosed enemy base.

Imperial troops swept northward from an undisclosed base, and after penetrating Hsiyangpao and overcoming enemy resistance north of Linchiachuang, 15 kilometers northeast of Yenking, reached Paituling-by sunset yesterday.

Other troops, which swung northward after routing about 400 enemy troops southeast of Yangkuantsun, continued their chase after the fleeing enemy in the direction of Molungtan. In the course of their chase, Imperial troops encountered a strong force which they also routed, after fierce hand-grenade engagements.

Imperial Units advancing from the west penetrated Chunghsinshan and Hsiaoluchuang and are at present advancing toward Hsipo, 20 kilometers north of Yenking.

Other units, in charge of cutting off the enemy's retreat, have reached their assigned positions in the mountains, thus blocking all enemy routes of retreat.

Imperial Air Units, meanwhile, are continuing reconnaissance operations against the foe and have smashed enemy military installations near Hsipo.

Reich Catholics to Meet

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The annual conference of Catholic bishops in Germany will be held at Fulda, northwest of Frankfurt, on August 18 and 19. According to influential quarters of the German Catholic world, the forthcoming conference will have a very important significance.

Air raids will be the main topic of discussion and on all probability some outspoken statements will be issued with regard to aerial warfare.

Asahi Scribe Dies

Lance-Corporal Hajime Kyojida of the Asahi Shimbun met a glorious death in the Southern Pacific Front.

BUY-UP DECREE WINS APPROVAL

Circles in Shanghai See Rising Prestige For Government

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 11.—All local circles apparently agree that the widespread repercussions caused by the promulgation of the compulsory purchasing of cotton yarn and fabrics by the National Government at the recent meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council indicates a momentous swing toward a healthy recovery of the local financial world.

The consensus of opinion is that the present step will contribute greatly toward the stabilization of local prices, the purification of the past notorious Shanghai markets, and the acceleration of interchange of materials with the interior regions.

According to the latest survey, about 10 petty banks which had been engaged under protection of the International Settlement in the furnishing of funds for speculation in cotton have either closed down or stopped payments up to 3 p.m. today.

More Will Disappear

Local experts expect the closing down of more of the past unwholesome speculative organs as time goes on, so that soon the various obstacles which obstructed a wholesome financial adjustment in Shanghai will be naturally liquidated.

Some experts expect from about 90 to 100 of the 280 independent banks will be liquidated as a result of the present measure taken by the National Government.

All speculations here suffered an unprecedented slump following the issuance of the National Government's ordinance yesterday, showing the great prestige of the National Government among the Chinese financial circles.

Those unwholesome speculators who had in the past dealt in wild speculations on cotton in complete disregard of the general stability of their country's finance, too are be-

(Continued on Page 2)

Graf Spee Crew Shifted To Uruguay Hinterland

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The Uruguayan Government has decided to remove the 97 officers and men of the German "pocket battleship," Graf Spee, to the town of Tacoma in the interior. It will be remembered that the Graf Spee was scuttled by its crew off Uruguay in 1940, and the Germans, since then, have been detained in the country.

The reason given for the decision is that members of the crew recently violated regulations.

The German Government has protested against this measure but the Uruguayan Government has refused re-consideration.

According to the 'El Plata,' an Uruguayan paper, the possession of four short-wave radio transmission sets by the Germans, in contravention of regulations, has been discovered.

AIR FORCE UNITY SOUGHT FOR U.S.

Army, Navy Disagree On Mooted Formation Of Independent Unit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—In view of the lack of coordination between the air forces of the United States army and navy, arguments are being vigorously voiced for unification of the American air forces into a single body. According to New York reports reaching here, the New York Post has the following to say in this connection:

"The need for unification of the Army and Naval air forces under a single command has never been so great as today. President Franklin Roosevelt manifests approval, in principle, to the action. The army is desirous of the reorganization of the air forces into a single body, but the navy seems to be opposed to the plan because its field of activity covers a greater area than that of the army."

Meanwhile, the Washington Post comments in an editorial as follows:

"The naval air arm is inferior to that of the army. The reason lies in the fact that the army air forces have a commander-in-chief while the navy has none. In order to make up for this weakness, the establishment of an independent air force is a vital necessity."

Stilwell at New Delhi

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 11.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in Chungking, is now at New Delhi, conferring with Major-General George Stratemeyer, former Chief-of-Staff of the United States army air forces, who arrived there recently from the United States with an important mission, according to reports from the Indian capital.

Chiang Paper Gives Warning

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 11.—The inevitable crisis that might possibly befall the United States air force in China unless it is quickly reinforced in men and material was pointed out by a Chungking broadcast Monday evening.

After reporting that Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American air force in China, was on an official trip in India, the Chungking broadcast warned in cold indifference.

"Japanese air arms have recently come to possess new-type machines and efficient pilots. If the United States air force is not reinforced in men and material, it will have to face an uncontrollable crisis."

This broadcast has blasted American propaganda belittling the strength of the Japanese air arms in a desperate attempt to attain Chungking's favor.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Imperial Air Force recently carried out intensified aerial offensives in the Chinese hinterland and in a single week from July 23, shot down 44 enemy aircraft.

Having lost one third of its present strength, the United States air force in China is now trying desperately to replenish its crippled strength.

Citizens of Seattle Clash With Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Wages Show Rise

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The weekly average wages of workers employed by the manufacturing industry in the United States showed an increase of 28 per cent as compared with January 1, 1941. Even considering the advanced cost of living, the weekly income has actually increased by 9 per cent, according to the report made public by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, it is reported from Washington.

The report indicates that the position of union workers is better than the general middle class and independent workers.

The issuance of this report by the Office of Price Administration and Civil Supply is regarded as an attempt of the United States Government to lead public opinion favorably toward the Government, in fear of labor unions demanding more wage increases.

Solution of Transport Problem Worries Foe; Axis Has Advantage

Nippon Victories, U.S. Scheming Rob Britain Of Control Over Vital Sea Lanes; Chungking Isolated; Subs Menace Enemy on Other Routes

"The war of today has spread over the entire globe. It seeks and finds new points of contact in all zones. At the same time the sources of power from which it disseminates its influence are only few. In conducting the war one of the most difficult problems is the maintenance of communications between these sources and the scenes of action on land, at sea and in the air," declared Lieutenant-Colonel Benary, German military commentator, according to a recent Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times. He continues:

"In a war between continents, sea routes are of chief importance. Britain had known this for centuries and under the slogan "freedom of the sea" had assumed, up to the outbreak of the present war, control of the seas by occupying and fortifying naval bases all over the world. Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Port Said and Aden guard the Mediterranean and Suez Canal routes to the East Indies, the main artery of the British Empire.

"St. Helena, Freetown in Sierra Leone, Simonstown, the ports of Cape Town, Mauritius, and others were the keepers of the old route to India and to South Africa.

"On the way from India to East Asia and Australia lay Singapore, Hongkong and Port Darwin. In the North Atlantic, Britain had laid her hand upon New Foundland, the Bahamas and Bermudas; in the South Atlantic on the Falkland islands, in the Pacific on the whole chain of islands from the Christmas Islands to New Guinea.

Taken by Japan

"The East Asiatic bases have been lost to Japan and the American ones 'leased' to the United States. Yankees are already lording it over the African bases.

"In addition, sea routes have become more than unsafe because of the activity of U-boats and Axis warplanes. Not only have enemy ships, carrying troops, goods, raw material, foodstuff and munition, been sunk, but the tonnage has diminished at a rate which no shipbuilding program can possibly keep pace with.

"The hope of countering the effect of the U-boats by using convoys has vanished in view of the 'pack' tactics adopted by Axis submarines. The use of aircraft carriers on sea routes—such as those of the Middle Atlantic—which lack the protection given by bases on neighboring coasts or islands, has led to the destruction of all aircraft carriers which America had when she entered the war and 75 per cent of those belonging to Britain.

"As a result, railway lines and roads came to the fore once again as far as this is possible in a war between continents. Nearly a hundred years ago no less a person than Field Marshal von Moltke realized the strategic importance of railways, the construction and nationalization of which were energetically promoted as a result of the pressure he brought to bear. Neither has the priority of their position been affected by the increased use of motorized vehicles.

"Today, they still remain superior to the latter when it is a question of mass transports over long distances. Their disadvantage is found in the fact that the laying down of railway lines calls for a great deal of time, material and workers, and thus cannot be contemplated in mobile warfare.

"The important part played during the war by roads in the continent has become apparent to Europe during the course of the struggle, through the Reich Auto Roads of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and the quickly constructed motor roads in the East and the Arctic Ocean route, the counterpart of the Murmansk Railway.

Chungking Stand Critical

"In Asia, the position of Chungking makes it wholly dependent upon overland routes by which, alone, war materials can be transported. On this account, the loss of the Burma Road, through the bold action of Japanese Forces immediately after her entrance into the war, was exceedingly painful for Chiang Kai-shek. The old overland roads to the west, the Silk Road and the Red Road are also useless for war deliveries, as the Soviets, to whom these roads lead, need every rifle and every gun themselves.

"The completion of the Assam Road, which is to connect Chungking with the Gulf of Bengal, is still very far distant in view of the vast difficulties of terrain in the border mountains of Tibet. Furthermore, the chief ports and routes leading there are under the influence of Japanese Navy and Air Forces.

"The case is similar in regard to motor roads which lead from the Persian Gulf straight through Iran to the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, for they could be used to relieve the Trans-Iranian railway in bringing supplies for the Soviets from the arsenals of their British and American allies. Their importance, too, stands and falls with the delivery of goods to be transported by sea routes.

"In Africa the Via Balbo, coastal road, constructed by the Italians through Libya and Cyrenica on such a generous scale, was of invaluable service to the German-Italian panzer units. Next to it, however, old desert routes were also able to maintain their position. The lack of a through road in French North Africa and the inefficient railroad system there as well as the danger to coastal shipping from Axis sea and air forces hindered and retarded the British and American advance toward Tunisia considerably.

"Much has been made of the road planned by the Americans to run straight across Central Africa. How far its construction has advanced and how great its influence has already been or will be as regards eventual operations in the Eastern Mediterranean cannot be estimated in Europe without difficulty.

Vital to Avoid Subs

"If one had told the Americans three years ago that their coastal roads would become important for the purpose of war one would have met with an incredulous shaking of heads. In the meantime, however, German and Japanese submarines have appeared so often near American ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific that it seemed vitally important to avoid them.

"Since then, Alaska and its southwestern continuation, the Aleutian Islands, have come to the fore, and the Alaska Route is looked upon as an attacking base for the American air and sea forces against Japan. Since the annexation of Canada into Roosevelt's sphere of power, there are practically no political difficulties to be faced, but the cold, lack of vegetation and inhabitants along the 5,000-kilometer stretch will certainly present the road builders with many problems.

"The planning of the Pan-American route which is to establish a North-South connection through the whole continent has been designed on an even vaster scale. Even if the motor roads already available can be utilized over long distances in the United States, Peru and Chile, the latter two countries having an old tradition of road building, the chief part of 25,000 kilometer stretch still remains to be built so that many a year will have to pass before it is completed. Its importance for the American conduct of the war increases the more the sea routes across the North Atlantic are threatened by German U-boats, and the United States is forced to send their troops to Europe across the South Atlantic from Brazilian Ports.

Airways, important as they are for transporting troops and reinforcements over short distances, are practically unserviceable for mass transportation of men and material between continents. In solving the transport problem in a world war, the advantage will always lie with that party which, like the Axis Powers, is fighting on the inner line.

'Black Cotton' Wins Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

lieved to have been faced at last with one test which all their twisted speculative wits cannot overcome. These too are expected to be liquidated wholesale in a short time.

Honest Firms Unaffected

However, local circles note that those firms and banks which had limited their activities in the cotton business in the past solely to wholesome dealings will not suffer from the prices mentioned in the National Governments compulsory purchasing.

The Japanese Trade League in Central China in the meantime is giving its wholehearted support to the present step by taking complete charge of the compulsory purchasing in connection with the Japanese firms here.

Though this will be a great aid in the successful execution of the measure, local circles, still realizing the other difficulties, are attaching great importance to the future developments as indicating how powerful is the control of the National Government over the financial world of Greater Shanghai.

4 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK BY REICH

Over 15 Craft Also Damaged Off Sicily Waters by Air Units

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—German air forces are showing unusual activity in Sicily, German military authorities announced today in receiving the recent victories scored by the Axis forces in Sicily and vicinity.

On the night of August 9, a squadron of German bombers sank four enemy transport ships, totaling 21,000 tons, off the coasts of Augusta and Siracusa. Furthermore considerable damage was inflicted on seven vessels including one warship.

On August 10, German air forces attacked the enemy on the northern and southeastern coasts, damaging one destroyer, four transports and a large number of landing boats.

Italian air forces, on the other hand, raided Palmero and started conflagrations in the city. Also a British transport fleet was attacked in the waters near the Sicilian coast resulting in direct hits on one enemy cruiser and two transport ships, totaling 8,000 tons.

Enemy Ships Hit

Domei

ROME, August 11.—The Axis forces in Sicily are putting up terrific resistance to check anti-Axis advance in the central and northern sections, announced the Italian High Command.

The anti-Axis air force, reveals the announcement, carried out furious successive bombings on the port of Messina.

Attacking enemy convoys in Sicilian waters, Italian torpedo-plane units scored direct hits on a light cruiser and two middle-sized merchant ships, while night bombing units attacked Palermo and Siracusa ports with a great success, announced the communique.

The Luftwaffe, meanwhile, heavily damaged four enemy transports totaling 17,000 tons, a destroyer and several landing vessels off Augusta and the northern coast of Sicily.

Meanwhile, an Italian submarine chaser shot down a British plane off Sardinia Island.

Foe Bombs Castellammare

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—A British fleet consisting of cruisers and destroyers bombarded Castellammare, Italian mainland, facing the Gulf of Naples, the Anti-Axis Army Headquarters in Algiers reported today.

Tani Ends Talks

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 11.—Japanese Ambassador to China, Masayuki Tani, who has been conferring with Chinese leaders here since August 9, concluded his talks on the questions of the National Government's purchase of cotton thread and fabric as well as progress in the reconstruction of Shanghai since the retrocession of its International Settlement and left here this morning by train for Nanking.

In the course of his parleys Ambassador Tani clarified Japan's policy with respect to the National Government's decision to start the purchases of China's cotton thread and fabric.

In view of the fact that fundamental progress is already under way in the reconstruction of new Shanghai, the Ambassador ended his brief visit and left for the Chinese capital.

Most Yanks Believe Wars Unavoidable—Expect More World Conflicts in Future

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—A large majority of the American people do not consider that the current conflict will be the last world war, according to investigations of public opinion recently made at Denver University, as reported in New York dispatches. This is an interesting revelation of how the general American public regards the present war.

Then again, the following results were obtained in the sounding out of public opinion by Collier's, a weekly magazine.

1. 55 per cent believe that future wars are unavoidable.
2. 14 per cent believe that measures for prevention of wars cannot be conceived unless another world war is fought.
3. 24 per cent believe that lasting peace will be established with the culmination of the current war.

NEWS BRIEFS

Wichit Sees Tojo, Aoki

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan now in this country made his first formal visit to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence yesterday at 5:30 p.m., and conferred with him and also with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, on Japanese and Thai problems for about 30 minutes.

Welles May Resign Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles will shortly resign and will probably be succeeded by Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, according to the reports of the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, it is reported from New York.

Welles will not retire for good from diplomatic service even after his resignation. He will play an active role in the United States war diplomacy as a reserve worker.

Reich, Hungary Sign Pact

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—A new trade agreement was signed between Germany and Hungary at Budapest today, according to reports from Budapest. The new agreement is similar to the old agreement, just expired, but in the case of some articles, the quantities to be traded between the two countries have been much increased.

Wichit Party in Nikko

The Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and his suite now visiting Japan will arrive in Nikko this afternoon at 1:36 p.m. After luncheon at the Kanaya Hotel they will leave for Lake Chujenji at 3:00 p.m. They will put up at the Kanko Hotel tonight and tomorrow visit Toshogu Temple and also the Tennoji Temple at Futarayama. The party is scheduled to return to Tokyo on July 14.

Arai New Power Head

Shoji Arai was appointed President of the Nippon Electric Distribution Company by the Communications Minister on Wednesday in place of Yoshio Ikeo who resigned because of ill health. Mr. Arai had resigned from the presidency of the Kanto Electric Distribution Company on Monday.

Churchill Sees Canadian Head

(Continued from Page 1)

the present conference of Quebec has not yet been announced has particularly heightened among informed circles at Quebec within the past 24 hours, according to Reuter reports from Quebec.

A new anti-Axis offensive is now being planned in cooperation with Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union and adjustments will be made on all fronts to gain the greatest possible war results, the reports further said.

World Aspect Studied

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—Immediately upon his arrival at Quebec today, British Prime Minister Churchill and Canadian Premier King discussed the international situation and the coming visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington it was announced by the Canadian Government, according to Quebec reports.

Prime Minister Churchill also issued a communique, particularly stressing the fact that Canadian forces are achieving great results in the Sicilian campaign.

Eyes On E. Front

Attention focused on the Italian issue is shifting to the Eastern Front due to development of an important situation there, as the Soviets are advancing toward Kharkov after recapturing Orel and Bielgorod, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on August 11.

The report that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, is in Canada with the object of proceeding to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt arouses attention because of its delicate bearing on Anglo-American-Soviet relation. Neutral countries in Europe have been given the impression that American-Soviet relations have become tense and they are watching the outcome of the coming Roosevelt-Churchill parley.

The agenda of the coming parley is reported to be, (1) Italian issue, (2) The Soviet issue, (3) Possibility of an important change occurring soon in the European war situation in connection with the foregoing issues.

According to reports from neutral sources, Anglo-American newspapers regard the proposed Roosevelt-Churchill parley as evidence of very tense relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and express regrets that the Soviet Union is not taking part.

For instance, the British leftist papers, News Chronicle and Daily Herald, stress the point that the Anglo-American policy toward the Soviet Union has been blundered and that hesitation to adjust relations has caused the Soviet Union to entertain suspicion and regret.

In a press conference, Roosevelt expressed regrets regarding the non-participation of the Soviets in the coming confab, declaring:

"I do not think any Soviet representative is going to participate in the coming Anglo-American parley, but this does not mean that we are pleased with the non-participation of the Soviet Union."

The following comment by the News Chronicle, London, in this connection is considered worthy of note:

"The Italian issue has exposed the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States and Britain are not fighting for the same war objective. Accordingly, it is an absolutely vital that we regulate relations with the Soviet Union, an important matter which will influence the future war situation."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

many in accordance with the Soviet demand.

As regards East Asia, they will have to consider measures to combat the political progress being achieved in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Indian independence movement. All that the previous conference achieved has been to decide on indiscriminate bombing of open cities in disregard of international law or humanity. Neither at Casablanca nor at Washington did Roosevelt and Churchill succeed in inducing Premier Josef Stalin to join, although Roosevelt sent Davies to pay homage to the Soviet leader.

For the present conference, too, they must have done their utmost to have the Soviets participate, but apparently they have failed, for Roosevelt has told newsmen that the conference will be confined to discussions on Anglo-American plans of campaign and no Soviet representative will attend.

Relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union vacillate subtly between cooperation and opposition. The Soviet Union simply will not do their bidding. The Atlantic Charter is only a paper plan that dissolves itself before the sun of reality. We need only to point out the independence of Burma as our reply to all the extravagant promises of the United States and Britain.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
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Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA